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Yeltsin Yields To Cleric and Agrees to Crisis Talks

By Lee Hockstader Washington Post Service MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, facing a revolt from conservative provincial lawmakers and clashes between police officers and demonstrators in the streets of Moscow, agreed Thursday to negotiate with his opponents to overcome the country's constitutional crisis.

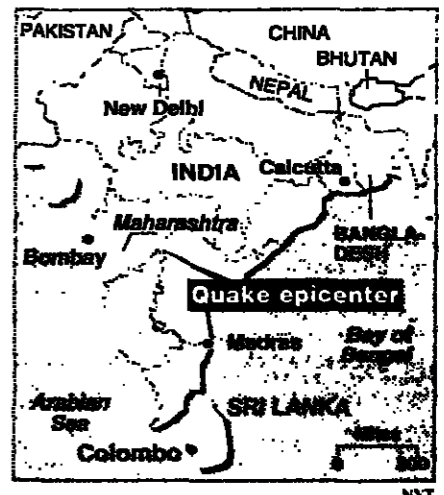


A pro-Yeltsin soldier taking part in the blockade of the parliament building in Moscow, where dismissed deputies remained Thursday.

Word of negotiations came after Mr. Yeltsin dispatched his top aides to the Russian hinterlands, where local legislatures were resisting his decree. A meeting of the cabinet was canceled so that government ministers could fan out across the country to assuage the conservative lawmakers, ever bolder in their support of the parliament.

16,000 Feared Dead In Central India As Quake Flattens At Least 49 Villages

By Molly Moore Washington Post Service HYDERABAD, India — As many as 16,000 people were killed on Thursday in an earthquake that rocked India's central heartland, flattening villages and turning large towns into graveyards of rubble, according to preliminary reports from throughout the area.



Quake epicenter

Local officials estimated that 3,000 people were buried in the debris of Khatli, which had a population of about 15,000 and was one of 49 villages reported ravaged. Authorities said they believed that thousands more might have been buried alive.

'Pseudo-Left'? Maybe, but U.K. Labor Is Winning Votes

By John Darnton New York Times Service BRIGHTON, England — Jane, a delegate from the Midlands, recalls Labor Party conferences of the mid-'80s with nostalgia. Those were the days. The party had a red flag. The speeches were fire-and-brimstone. And the enemy was clear: the banks and boardrooms of the Tories and their lackeys in Parliament.

was," said Jane, who asked that her last name be withheld in deference to her union's commandment to steer clear of the press. "We had real socialists then — militants. Not like these here today. I call 'em plastic Tories." She gave out a dismissive laugh.

Moscow Objects To Bigger NATO

PARIS (Reuters) — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia has written to Western leaders warning them against expanding the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to admit former Communist states in Eastern Europe, diplomatic sources said Thursday.



Spending Less to Get Where You're Going

Table with 2 columns: Dow Jones and Trib Index. Dow Jones: Down 11.18 (255.12). Trib Index: Down 0.19% (108.57). The Dollar: New York 1.6345 (1.5155), DM 1.498 (1.512), Yen 108.15 (106.05), FF 5.6983 (5.6328).

U.S. Agents Are Faulted in Raid on Waco Cult

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Government investigators said Thursday that senior officials of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms made serious mistakes of judgment before, during and after the fatal February raid on the compound of the cult leader David Koresh in Waco, Texas.

Europeans Fear Balkan Link in Aegean Buildup

PARIS — Greece and Turkey are engaged in a large-scale arms buildup with the support of the United States and other Western allies even though some experts say they fear it could escalate their ancient rivalry and possibly embroil them in the Balkan conflict.

U.S. Plans Campaign to Defrost Relations With China

By Jim Mann Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is preparing a series of new steps aimed at improving its rapidly deteriorating relations with China, including an eventual restoration of long-frozen United States contacts with the People's Liberation Army.

China that has been suspended since the Tiananmen Square crackdown in 1989. In addition, sources close to the policy-making process said, Despite squabbles, investors pour into Hong Kong, Page 11. China's prime minister blames the U.S. for any rift, Page 5.

American officials are considering some action by President Bill Clinton to ease, or waive entirely, the economic sanctions that the administration imposed on Beijing in August. These sanctions bar U.S. businesses from selling certain high-technology equipment to China.

Worked to Death, but Paid for It In Japan, Employee's Family Gets a Record Sum

TOKYO — One of Japan's largest companies has agreed to pay a record amount in compensation to a family of a former employee who died, the family claims, of overwork.

On Miami Roads, Predators in Big Cars

By William Booth Washington Post Service MIAMI — On the streets of Miami, police officers say, life is a jungle, complete with predators and prey.

Europeans Fear Balkan Link in Aegean Buildup

PARIS — Greece and Turkey are engaged in a large-scale arms buildup with the support of the United States and other Western allies even though some experts say they fear it could escalate their ancient rivalry and possibly embroil them in the Balkan conflict.

On Miami Roads, Predators in Big Cars

MIAMI — On the streets of Miami, police officers say, life is a jungle, complete with predators and prey. The predators are violent young men, many of them juveniles, who cruise the highways in big, sturdy cars, the better to ram with. The prey, many of them, are tourists.



Three suspects in a German tourist's death, Alvin Hudson, Recondell Wiggins and Patsy Jones, being arraigned in Miami. They were all charged with murder.

Army's View From Russia Cabbage Fields: Neutrality Is Best

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service
DMITROV, Russia — While President Boris N. Yeltsin and his rival, Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi, fight for the loyalty of Russia's armed forces, Volodya Taryelkin has a different worry on his mind. The 18-year-old army cadet fears his rations will be cut if he fails once again to harvest five tons of cabbage per day as ordered.

Here at the Dmitrovsky State Farm, about 80 kilometers (50 miles north) of Moscow, where wet clumps of snow already weigh down the cabbages, soldiers and officers complain of their harvesting assignment as one more humiliation for a once-proud fighting force. At the same time, all of those interviewed express relief at finding themselves outside the political fray.

Political specialists in Moscow have said that the resolution of Russia's political crisis will depend in large measure on the stance of the armed forces. Having dissolved parliament and essentially torn up the constitution, Mr. Yeltsin needs the support of the "power ministries" if he is to stay in office and make his decrees stick.

So far, the army, the police and the security forces have stayed with Mr. Yeltsin, despite Mr. Rutskoi's claims to be the

real commander in chief. Everyone interviewed here recognized Mr. Yeltsin as president and said that Mr. Rutskoi had little chance of winning army backing.

But for many, the support seemed to be based less on burning loyalty than on fatigue with all Russia's political battles and fear over the consequences of a split within the army.

"Our army has no tradition of involvement in politics," said Mr. Taryelkin, the son of an officer and a second-year cadet at a prestigious military academy in Moscow. "But if the army does get involved, there will be more bloodshed here than you could imagine in any other country."

Mr. Yeltsin brought a political stalemate to a boil on Sept. 21 when he dissolved the conservative parliament and scheduled December elections for a new legislature. Hard-liners in the parliament refused to go quietly and instead voted to remove Mr. Yeltsin from office and install Mr. Rutskoi as acting leader.

Nine days later, Mr. Rutskoi and his allies remain barricaded inside the parliament while they woo, without much success thus far, the armed forces. Their stand-off has struck fear into many Russians and divided the Russian hinterland.

Mr. Taryelkin and about 100 fellow cadets had already spent nearly a month in

the fields and in their drafty wooden dormitory at Dmitrov when Mr. Yeltsin issued his decree. Although they have no television, word reached them quickly, and the young men debated the issue late into the night.

"There were various opinions," one cadet said. "Some people supported the Supreme Soviet, or parliament. In fact, one of their classmates at the military school is the son of Colonel General Vladimir A. Achatov, the hard-line nationalist whom Mr. Rutskoi has named defense minister."

The next day, the cadets took a break from their seven-day-a-week harvesting routine when some officers came to visit.

"They said that the army is beyond politics, and we should stay out of it," a cadet said. "They told us that anyone with a uniform and a weapon shouldn't go near the White House." That is the name given to the huge marble parliament building.

Most of the collective-farm residents here supported Mr. Yeltsin without any hesitation, according to Kapitolina Porshakova, 52, who on Thursday was supervising the assembly of scores of bunk beds in an old schoolhouse to accommodate more soldiers on their way.

"He should have done it a long time ago," she said. "The hell with those guys in the parliament."

Some of the young cadets shared her fervor. "Yeltsin had no other way out," said one. "The deputies were elected under Soviet power, and Yeltsin represents a new direction."

But the cadets, like soldiers everywhere in Russia, had plenty of complaints. On stipends of 5,700 rubles per month (about \$5), the cadets will be in Dmitrov until November, each expected to gather five tons of cabbages or 600 kilograms (1,300 pounds) of sugar beets every day, despite the frost and the snow. The *sobkhozniki*, or local farmers, chide them for not working hard enough, and even Sunday is not a day off.

"Westerners don't understand how Russians can work," one of the cadets said jokingly. "It's slave labor."

But, perhaps reflecting their youth, most of the young harvesters said they believed that Russia's army would rebound.

"The main thing is to stay optimistic — and that they keep feeding us," one said.

An older officer nearby was considerably less upbeat. The officer, a 10-year-veteran of the army, said the force was undermanned and far from combat-ready. He said living conditions were dismal and pay even worse. Salaries were raised Sept. 1, the officer said, but not enough to quell discontent. He blamed Mr. Yeltsin for the

problems, but said he did not think Mr. Rutskoi could do any better.

The officer said he would fulfill the orders of Mr. Yeltsin's defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev. But, asked whether the army could split, he said, "Everything is possible now."

He said General Grachev had warned that anyone supporting General Achatov would be drummed out of the ranks and cause their superior officers to receive the same treatment.

"They've sent practically every military unit into the fields to help with the harvest, away from all these events," the officer said. "I think it's not accidental. They didn't want to risk anyone getting more involved."

The officer, after willingly giving his name and opinions, reconsidered and asked that his name not be used because he was unsure how the confrontation in Moscow would end.

Maxim Dineyev, 19, took a break from a snowball fight across a driveway with some fellow cadets to express the most common opinion among all those in uniform.

"There were different sentiments among us," he said, "but an oath is an oath, and orders are orders, and civil war would be the most terrible thing of all. We'll just keep harvesting the beets."

WORLD BRIEFS

North Korea Is Spared an Ultimatum

VIENNA (AP) — Countries worried that North Korea may be building nuclear arms have decided to soften a resolution urging it to accept nuclear inspections, sources said Thursday.

Delegates to the annual general meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency apparently believe that an ultimatum might hurt more than help. "They wanted to make sure that nobody voted against it," said a conference source.

A draft of the resolution to be presented Friday expresses "grave concern" that North Korea is not allowing inspections and urges the North "to cooperate immediately." But it stops short of seeking tougher measures from the United Nations for noncompliance.

U.S. Gives Libya Sanctions Deadline

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The White House said Thursday that it would press for tougher sanctions on Libya if two suspects in the Pan Am 103 bombing were not turned over by Friday.

It was doubtful the two men would be surrendered by Friday for trial in the 1988 bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland, that killed 270 people on the plane and on the ground.

The White House spokesman, Don Deere Myers, also said Washington would not object to a trial in Scotland. "We've said they'd either have to be turned over for trial in U.S. or U.K. courts by Oct. 1," she said. The suspects are Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah.

Mafia Figure Questioned About Priest

PALERMO, Sicily (Reuters) — The police said Thursday that they had arrested a fugitive Mafia figure, Benedetto Graviano, and were investigating the possibility he may have been involved in the murder of a priest earlier this month.

Mr. Graviano, 35, has been named by informers as a leading gang figure from the Brancaccio area of Palermo, where the Reverend Giuseppe Puglisi, 50, an outspoken anti-Mafia priest, was fatally wounded by a gunshot to the back of the head two weeks ago.

Mr. Graviano had been serving a six-year prison term for Mafia association when he took advantage of a legal loophole to secure his release in 1990. Later, his re-arrest was ordered.

Strike Protests Palestinian's Arrest

JENIN, Israeli-Occupied West Bank (Reuters) — About 800,000 Palestinians throughout most of the West Bank observed a commercial strike Thursday to protest Israel's arrest of activists in the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories, residents said.

El Fatah, the power base of the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, called the strike after the capture by Israeli forces of its Black Panther commander, Ahmed Awad Iknail, and several followers at his hideout near his hometown of Qabatiya.

Ahmad Irtshad, a Fatah leader in the West Bank, said in an interview that "people were astonished by the Israeli Army behavior, especially since El Fatah had already announced a cease-fire." He said Mr. Iknail and his group had declared a truce with the army after Mr. Arafat renounced violence and urged his supporters to stop attacks on Israelis as part of the peace deal signed Sept. 13.

Spending Critics Save Supercollider

WASHINGTON (WP) — The multibillion-dollar Superconducting Supercollider has survived its most serious challenge so far in Congress, saved by some of the Senate's most vocal budget-cutters.

Thirty-three senators who voted against President Bill Clinton's budget package, largely on the ground that it did not include enough spending cuts, voted with the majority Thursday. The 57-to-42 vote, in favor of spending \$640 million next year on the giant Texas atom smasher, came despite critics' objections that the project amounted to a high-tech boondoggle. The issue now goes to a conference with the House, which earlier voted, 280 to 150, to kill the project.

Among the senators voting in support of the project were the Republican leader, Bob Dole, of Kansas, Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, and several Democrats who split with Mr. Clinton over the budget.

Cyprus Frees Briton Tied to Killing

NICOSIA (Reuters) — An Englishman who joined a Palestinian guerrilla group and took part in the 1985 killing of three Israelis on a yacht in Cyprus, was released from jail and deported Thursday.

The police said Ian Davison, 35, left Cyprus on a flight to London. He had served eight years of a life sentence. Two Palestinians convicted with him are also to be freed under a presidential decree.

Palestinians said the woman and two men killed on the yacht in Larnaca in 1985 were Israeli agents. Israel said they were tourists and retaliated by bombing the Tunis headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization, killing more than 60 people.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Six European airlines began selling tickets in Iran Thursday after halting sales for six days over exchange regulations, Tehran travel agents said. They said the carriers — Alitalia, Air France, Austrian Airlines, British Airways, Lufthansa and Swissair — began sales again after the government said the central bank would exchange the airline rial receipts at the rate that applied on the day when the sales were made. (Reuters)

Dozens of Louvre night guards, angered by plans to tighten work rules, went on strike Thursday and prevented the museum from opening. (AP)

Syrians and Jordanians are putting back their clocks by one hour at midnight Thursday, marking the beginning of winter time. This would put Syria and Jordan two hours ahead of GMT. (AP)

RUSSIA: Yeltsin Is Pressed

Continued from Page 1

European Russia with Siberia, unless Mr. Yeltsin lifted his siege.

Regional representatives in both the Urals and the Far East have met to discuss breaking away from the Russian federation. Neighborhood councils within Russia's two largest cities, Moscow and St. Petersburg, have also sided with the parliament.

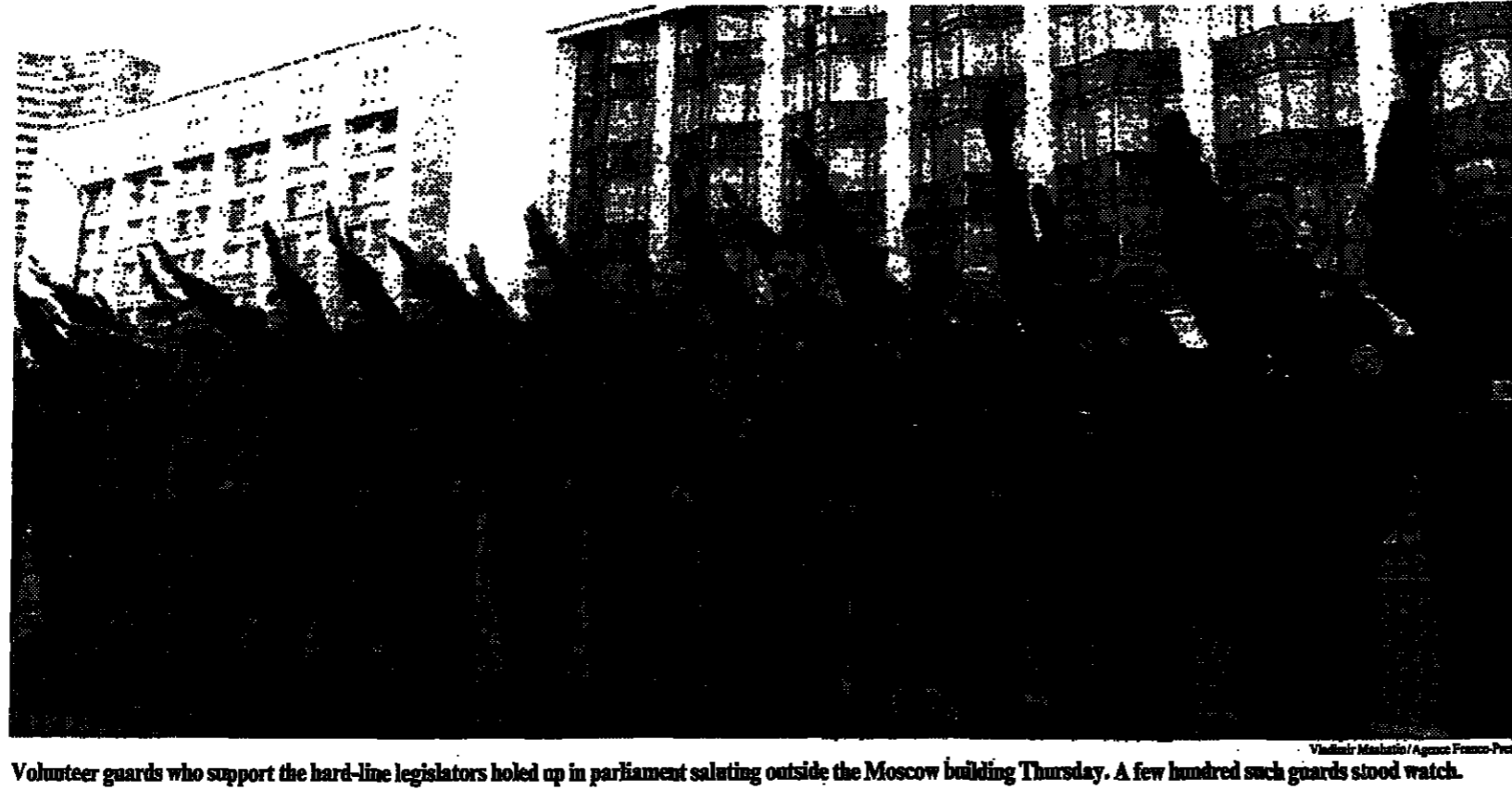
In an effort to quell the revolt, Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin was scheduled to fly to the city of Samara, on the Volga River, for a meeting of regional leaders Friday. Yegor T. Gaidar, Mr. Yeltsin's leading economic adviser, was reported to be flying to Khabarovsk in the far east. And Sergei M. Shakhrai, the legal adviser to the president, was due in the western Siberian city of Novosibirsk on Friday for a meeting of the Siberian Council, a regional group.

Regional support for the parliament was coming in many cases from local lawmakers who were elected in 1990, when the Communist Party still held power.

Despite their grip on the formal levers of power in the provinces, however, it is far from clear that local lawmakers enjoy much popular backing. In a referendum in April, Mr. Yeltsin won a clear-cut vote of confidence. The results showed far less support for his opponents.

Since Mr. Yeltsin's decree last week, there have been few reports of public expressions of support for the parliament outside Moscow and St. Petersburg. And in many regions there is an open split between local legislators, which are opposing Mr. Yeltsin, and local administrators, which are supporting him.

The revolt may also be rooted as much in opportunism as in ideology. Many localities are angry that Moscow has been trimming subsidies for their industrial base, especially defense-related enterprises. The crisis that erupted last week may be no more than a convenient pretext for the regions to press the Kremlin for a bigger slice of the pie while publicly speaking only of their adherence to constitutional order.



Volunteer guards who support the hard-line legislators holed up in parliament saluting outside the Moscow building Thursday. A few hundred such guards stood watch.

Up North, a Forgotten Somalia

Peace Reigns and Things Work, All Without the UN

By Donatella Lorich

New York Times Service

HARGEISA, Somalia — There are no UN peacekeepers here, and graffiti-covered jeeps mounted with anti-aircraft guns and crowded with armed Somali youths march through the streets.

But Hargeisa is a relatively peaceful city. The colorful markets buzz with noise. Uniformed armed policemen patrol the town and arrest thieves. Two private Somali airlines, using former Soviet Aeroflot planes with Russian crews, commute daily between here and Djibouti, and new bus companies ply the roads to the Gulf of Aden.

Having claimed independence from Somalia more than two years ago, although that step is still unrecognized by the world, this northwestern region, once British Somaliland, is the only area in the country with a working administration, a fledgling tax system, a functional police force and a legal system — all put together with virtually no help from the United Nations.

Although the civil war that devastated much of Somalia and caused widespread starvation began in this region, the famine was not nearly as severe here as in the southern part of the country.

But the government, even while emphasizing its statehood and independence, is very fragile, based on a loose relationship between the administration and the clan militias that roam the countryside. Desperately poor, it needs UN help if it is to survive and disarm the militias.

The United Nations says its mandate for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia includes the northwest, but officials insist that the UN will not send troops. The government here, greatly concerned that peacekeepers will come, counters that the United Nations has done nothing to rebuild the northern region. The government recently ordered the United Nations to leave its territory.

If the United Nations pulls out, it will acknowledge the independence of the separatist administration. If peacekeepers are sent in, they may feed the animosity toward the United Nations as well as challenge the viability of the Somaliland administration.

"We agreed to accept the presence of the UN if in return they would contribute to the reconstruction of the country," said Mohammed Ibrahim Egal, the president of what his government calls the Republic of Somaliland.

"They go all around the country and make promises, but they don't do anything. The question whether the mandate is relevant to us is a debatable matter. Now they have started undermining everything. They have to go."

Another Port in Georgia Falls to Separatist Forces

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TBILISI, Georgia — Abkhazian separatists swept southward Thursday along the Black Sea coast and captured the port city of Ochamchira, Georgian military officials said.

Georgian forces also have abandoned the town of Gali, leaving virtually all of the western region of Abkhazia in the hands of separatist rebels.

The Georgians have been demoralized by the fall of Sukhumi, which they blame on Russia. Their leader Eduard A. Shevardnadze had personally led the defense of Sukhumi, saying its loss would mean the loss of all Abkhazia.

Sukhumi's airport, held by Georgian troops after the fall of the city on Monday, was abandoned Wednesday night. Thousands of

soldiers and armed civilian volunteers fled into the nearby mountains.

Georgian officials asserted that Abkhazian forces were committing atrocities against the fleeing Georgians.

"There are rapes and murders going on along the highway," said a Georgian military spokesman, Colonel Soso Margishvili.

Thousands of refugees, both troops and civilians, fled to Ochamchira ahead of the Abkhazian offensive, hoping to be evacuated by Russian and Georgian ships and trains. It was not immediately known if any had been picked up before the city fell.

More than 3,000 people have been killed and 100,000 made homeless in the Abkhazian conflict. (AP, Reuters)

American Express Ducks Flyer-Plan Issue

International Herald Tribune

American Express Co. said Thursday it was still studying whether to extend its frequent flyer program to holders of its international dollar cards, but was not able to say when it might happen.

American Express Travel Related Services said that "we are still studying the situation, and will advise when we have more concrete information."

American Express, which recently announced a 34 percent rise in second-quarter profits, said it had nothing to add to a statement it made in June when it said it was moving "as quickly as possible" to remove the anomaly that excludes more than 100,000 cardholders outside the United States from its frequent flyer program, known as Membership Miles.

In the United States, American Express gives customers one free mile of air travel for every dollar spent on its card, enabling some people to amass thousands of miles worth of travel without ever leaving the ground. But to take advantage of such programs, it insists that customers must prove they have an address in the United States.

Although Americans working overseas are sometimes able to give the addresses of their U.S. headquarters, this is not always possible

for a large number of foreign clients who use the overseas dollar card. This is particularly true in Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Russia, where dollars are universally accepted as a hard currency.

Similar programs have been extended to holders of local-currency American Express Cards in France, Mexico and Australia. The company says it has been unable to give frequent flyer privileges to overseas customers who settle their accounts in dollars, and who are billed out of England, because it is "a complicated matter" involving negotiations with airlines as well as regulatory and contractual issues.

The company has consistently declined to make senior officials available to explain the issues involved. One of the difficulties may be that the European Commission is investigating American Express's practice of making such privileges available in some markets but not others, which is seen as a possible breach of single-market rules. The company calls the practice "market segmentation."

American Express customers have complained about other allegedly discriminatory practices against overseas holders of dollar accounts.

For example, although the company adver-

tises a "purchase protection" plan that provides 90-day insurance coverage for purchases made with the American Express card, it does not, in fact, extend this service outside the United States. Customers said this fact is not made clear in advertisements.

The company also refuses to give collision-damage coverage to holders of international dollar cards who use those cards to rent automobiles in the United States. The service is routinely available to cards issued to U.S. customers.

American Express began its Membership Miles program in the United States in 1991. Cardholders must spend \$5,000 before being able to transfer the free miles to a frequent flyer program of their choice. These include the programs of Continental, Delta and Northwest airlines and the overseas carriers with which they are affiliated.

Dimers Club has had a frequent flyer program, called Premier Awards, for the past nine years, and accepts dollar-paying customers from outside the United States on a case-by-case basis.

According to American Express, it has 80,000 international dollar card customers in Europe and tens of thousands more in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

4 Ukrainian Miners Killed

KIEV — Four miners died when a shaft collapsed at a mine in the Donbass coalfield in Ukraine, officials said Thursday.

DEATH NOTICE

The members of the Council d'Administration of the Association Alberto et Annette Giacometti regret to announce the death of

Annette GIACOMETTI

on 19 September, 1993, in Paris. Widow of Alberto Giacometti and founder of the Association. 303, cour de Rohan, 75006 Paris, France.

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Austria 022-903-084	Colombia-English 980-13-0818	India 000-137	Malaysia 800-0816	Puerto Rico 1-800-577-8000
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Bermuda 1-800-623-0877	El Salvador 191	Japan 0066-655-877	Nicaragua 02-161	South Africa 8-000-99-0001
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Brazil 000-9016	France 900-655-877	Korea 009-36	Norway 050-72-877	St. Lucia 87
British Virgin Is. 1-800-877-8000	Germany 030-9013	Korea 558-2155	Panama 115	Sweden 020-799-011
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STATESIDE / DOCTORS ON THE OFFENSIVE



BEER 'SIN' TAX? — An Anheuser-Busch employee affixing an anti-tax sign to a truck in Missouri. Washington has proposed such taxes to raise money for health care.

Doctors Intend to Press for Changes in Health Plan

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The American Medical Association is urging doctors to oppose some central elements of President Bill Clinton's health plan, including federal regulation of health insurance premiums and cuts in the growth of Medicare and Medicaid.

At a political education conference and in documents sent to all doctors across the country, leaders of the association punctured the spirit of bipartisan euphoria that had surrounded the plan since Mr. Clinton presented it in a speech to Congress last week.

The association said some parts of Mr. Clinton's plan, like the proposal to guarantee health care for all Americans, were good for patients. And Lonnie R. Bristow, chairman of the association board of trustees, said the organization had decided to "neither support nor oppose the plan in toto."

But in a letter to doctors and 40,000 members of the association, they would be urged to "oppose" the plan's "irreversible" steps to "socialize" medicine.

The association's tone became more aggressive Wednesday as members focused on details of the Clinton plan.

At the conference, doctors booed and hissed Donna Shalala, the secretary of health and human services, when she told them of the president's proposal to limit medical malpractice lawsuits, a proposal they see as inadequate.

Although vowing to be constructive, the doctors criticized crucial parts of Mr. Clinton's plan to hold down health costs and reshape the medical system. Officials rejected the criticism, but said they would work with doctors toward compromise.

In the letter to the physicians, Dr. Bristow and Dr. Joseph J. ...

... said that "it is unacceptable that no place has been reserved" for a doctor on the National Health Board, the body Mr. Clinton would establish to supervise the new health care system.

It asserted that the Clinton plan was biased toward "managed care" and against traditional fee-for-service medicine, under which doctors receive a separate payment for each service. It complained that "physicians will be given financial incentives to provide less care."

The 290,000 members of the association account for 43 percent of the nation's doctors. In the early 1970s, the association opposed the creation of Medicare, the federal health insurance program for the elderly, saying it was an "irreversible step toward the complete socialization of medical care."

But the group, intransigent before passage of Medicare in 1965, then cooperated with the government to carry it out. Medicare now accounts for a substantial portion of doctors' income. In its analysis of Mr. Clinton's proposals, the association said that reductions in Medicare reimbursement were unacceptable and threatened access to care for elderly people.

Mr. Clinton is proposing to cut the projected growth of Medicare by \$124 billion, or 10 percent, from 1996 to 2000. He said all the savings will be used to finance new benefits for the elderly, including coverage of prescription drugs.

The president is proposing to cut \$114 billion, or 16 percent, from the amounts that would otherwise be spent in Medicare, the fast-growing program for the elderly.

The Clinton plan would probably shift income from specialists to general practice doctors. While it would limit the fees of many doctors, it would guarantee some payment for uninsured patients who now pay nothing for their care.

The association has taken more liberal positions since Dr. James Todd became executive vice president of the organization in 1990. The group irritated President George Bush with insistent calls for federal action to guarantee access to health care for all Americans.

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The 'Last Fashionable Prejudice'?

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Women who are fat suffer enormous social and economic consequences, a new study has shown. They are much less likely to marry than women of normal weight, and are more likely to be poor and earn far less.

Fat men are also less likely to marry than men of normal weight, but they seem just as well off financially, the researchers found.

The findings are from an eight-year study of 10,039 randomly selected people who were 16 to 24 years old when the research began. It is the first study to document the profound social and economic consequences of obesity by following a population for years.

The researchers, led by Steven L. Gortmaker of the Harvard School of Public Health, said discrimination against obese people might account for their results.

Fat women were disproportionately found in lower socioeconomic classes, and some researchers say this is because poor women are more likely to eat junk food and foods loaded with fat, and to get less exercise than richer women. But, Mr. Gortmaker and his colleagues wrote, "our data suggest that at least some of this relation may be a socioeconomic consequence of being overweight."

The study, published Thursday in the New England Journal of Medicine, defined obesity as the top 5 percent of people on an index in which weight is related to height. A typical obese woman in the study was 5 feet 3 inches and 200 pounds (1.6 meters and 90 kilograms); a typical man was 5 feet 9 inches and 225 pounds.

The study found that fat women were more likely to lose socioeconomic status independently of their families' social status or income and independently of how well the women scored on achievement tests when they were adolescents. The fat women were 20 percent less likely to marry, had household incomes that were an average of \$6,710 lower and were 10 percent more likely to be living in poverty.

The effects of obesity on men were modest. The most significant finding was that they were 11 percent less likely to marry, the investigators found. But comparisons among all men in the study at various heights with those a foot shorter found that the shorter men were 10 percent more likely to live in poverty and had household incomes that averaged \$3,037 less. Previous studies have found that taller men seem to have an advantage in the business world.

The results should be "a clarion call," said Albert J. Stunkard, an obesity researcher at the University of Pennsylvania who co-wrote a journal editorial on the findings.

Discrimination against fat people, he said, "is the last fashionable form of prejudice."

He and others said fat people were two often derided as gluttonous slobs who could be thin if they really wanted to. This attitude, he said, is used to justify rampant discrimination.

The researchers said discrimination against fat people was so profound that Congress should consider legally protecting them.

Clinton May Say 'No' to Japan Talks

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is so frustrated with what it views as Japanese intransigence over trade negotiations that President Bill Clinton may cancel a scheduled meeting with Japanese prime minister, according to a senior White House official.

The administration has accused the Japanese of foot-dragging in failing to follow through on the agreement in Tokyo this summer to establish a new "results-oriented" framework for trade negotiations between the two nations.

Almost as soon as that agreement was announced, a dispute broke out between the two sides on exactly what the pact meant, and that dispute has yet to be fully resolved.

The United States believed it had won a Japanese pledge to comply with new and specific targets to reduce its trade surplus with America. The Japanese argued that they had never agreed to targets at all, but only to more vaguely worded commitments.

Detailed negotiations to flesh out the framework accord in three specific sectors — automobiles, life insurance and government procurement practices — have continued, but have produced no tangible results, despite a change of government in Japan. Under the trade agreement, Mr. Clinton is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa every six months to follow up on the trade framework agreed in Tokyo in July.

Mr. Clinton intends to go ahead with planned meetings at an Asian conference in Seattle in November, but unless some progress is achieved soon, the White House may cancel the later bilateral trade sessions with Mr. Hosokawa scheduled for January or early February.

"We don't expect the Japanese economy to turn itself inside out because we are having discussions," the White House official said. "But if we get to early December, for example, and you have not had any progress," he said, it will be difficult to schedule substantive meetings between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hosokawa early next year.

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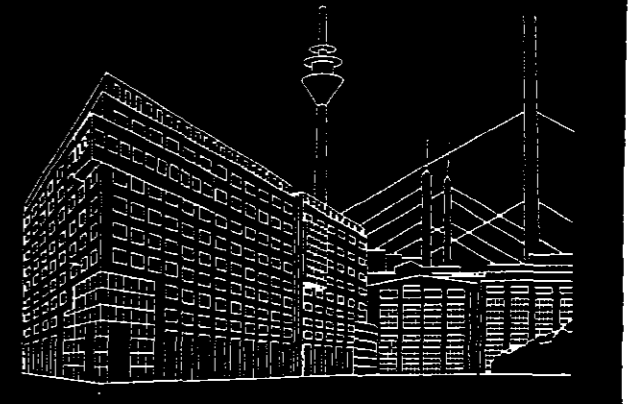
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POLITICAL NOTES

High Marks So Far for Health Plan

WASHINGTON — With his all-points sales pitch, President Bill Clinton has won broad initial support from the public for his sweeping health care plan, a Los Angeles Times Poll has found.

In their preliminary reaction, the survey showed, Americans supported Mr. Clinton's plan by a greater than 2-to-1 margin. They overwhelmingly endorsed his argument that maintaining the status quo would be more risky than dramatic change. And they decisively rejected the contention by critics that the administration proposal constituted "excessive government intrusion" into the private marketplace.

But public opinion about the complex proposal remains extremely tentative. Mr. Clinton has not yet convinced most Americans that it will improve the quality of care they receive. Nor are they persuaded that the plan will reduce their medical costs — the concern those polled cited most often about their own health care.

Heading into the long Congressional struggle over health care, Mr. Clinton's overall political position is strengthening. Americans now approve of his job performance by 53 percent to 38 percent, a significant increase from June, when a plurality of those polled gave him falling marks. Similarly, nearly 7 in 10 Americans now say Mr. Clinton is "working hard to bring fundamental change to the way government is run."

Just 24 percent of those polled said the plan was likely to improve their family's health coverage, while 17 percent said it is likely to weaken it and 46 percent said they expected no change.

On costs, assessments of the plan's likely impact are even less optimistic. Only 10 percent of those surveyed said they expect to spend less for health care under the plan; 30 percent said they did not expect their bills to change; and fully half said they expected their costs to rise.

But such personal calculations appear to be less important in guiding reaction to the proposals than broader considerations such as partisanship, views about government's role in the economy, and the degree of urgency Americans feel about reforming the health care system. So far, the poll suggests, Americans seem to be asking not what the plan will do for them, but what it will do for the country — and largely, if tentatively, answering that it will do more than the status quo. (LAT)

Iran-Contra Replay for North?

WASHINGTON — Oliver L. North's name appears 93 times in a lawsuit that portrays him as a White House aide who let millions of dollars slip out of his control. So the former Marine Corps officer, now a candidate for the U.S. Senate, may not have heard the last of the Iran-contra affair.

In fact, the very scandal that catapulted Mr. North into the national spotlight may take the gloss off his first bid for public office if the Justice Department suit goes to trial. At stake in the case is \$10 million salted away in Swiss bank accounts and possibly Mr. North's political future.

"He and his people have to be worried about this," said Larry Sabato, professor of government at the University of Virginia. "If it comes up in court after he's received the nomination, it could obviously hurt him."

The U.S. government is laying claim to the \$10 million in a lawsuit filed Sept. 21 in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, but two businessmen and former North operatives, Richard V. Secord and Albert Hakim, say the money belongs to them.

Mr. North, Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim generated money by marking up the price of weapons that the White House sold clandestinely in its arms-for-hostages deals with Iran during the administration of President Ronald Reagan. The U.S. government recovered its costs, and Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim kept the rest in offshore accounts, funneling some of it to the Nicaraguan rebels. (AP)

Actress Confirmed as Arts Aide

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate unanimously approved the actress Jane Alexander as head of the National Endowment for the Arts. Her confirmation to head a panel that has been a target of criticism for passing out taxpayer money for some controversial arts projects came by voice vote, and without debate. (AP)

Quote / Unquote

Governor Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, announcing that he would not seek re-election next year: "Left in a vacuum, I would run the races of government and politics until I drop. But thank God I don't live in a vacuum. I live in a very real world of family and friends." (AP)

Away From Politics

• Dr. Jack Kevorkian's confession to assisting one suicide can be used as evidence against him in another death, according to District Court Judge Ken Khalil, who said he would allow evidence from the Aug. 4 suicide of Thomas Hyde to be used during the preliminary hearing on the death a month later of a cancer patient, Donald O'Keefe. Dr. Kevorkian is facing a Feb. 15 trial for his part in the suicide of Mr. Hyde, 30, who suffered from Lou Gehrig's disease.

• Eight crew members of the freighter that ran aground off New York with nearly 300 illegal Chinese immigrants have pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges of smuggling aliens, in deals allowing them to be sentenced to time already served.

• People on both sides of the abortion issue say the two recent shootings of abortion doctors and an increase in the number of attacks on abortion clinics could mark the start of a new blaze of religious violence and zealotry in the United States. A study of profiles of those apprehended for violent acts against abortion clinics and providers shows they are evenly divided between long-time activists who grow frustrated at their lack of success through other means and those who have only a short involvement with the movement but who are hungry for martyrdom and celebrity.

• Health officials are urging elderly Americans to get flu shots in the next few weeks because of an unusually early and potentially deadly flu season. Cases of A-Beijing flu have already been reported in the United States, which is why health officials are recommending that people get flu shots before Nov. 1. Shots are normally advised by Nov. 15. In addition to the elderly, people with chronic illnesses such as asthma or HIV infection, or whose immune systems have been suppressed by cancer treatment, have been urged to get vaccinated. (AP, NYT, LAT, UPI)

Murdoch Reopens Bid For Ailing N.Y. Post

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The New York Post is staggering off its deathbed again.

During a strike by reporters, editors and business employees, the Post's other unions agreed to put out a Friday paper. Managers will fill in for members of the Newspaper Guild, who will maintain their picket line.

The agreement between the would-be owner, Rupert Murdoch, and the craft unions enabled the money-losing tabloid to stave off death for the umpteenth time in recent years.

"We never doubted for a minute that Mr. Murdoch wanted to own the Post," Marianne Goldstein, a reporter, said Wednesday night. "On Monday night, people were laughing at us, and tonight, he's proved us right."

The Post has not published since Monday, when the Guild went on strike and the pressmen, drivers and other unions honored the picket line. The walkout led Mr. Murdoch to announce early Tuesday that he was dropping his effort to buy the Post and lift it out of bankruptcy court.

Mr. Murdoch changed his mind Wednesday after an appeal from Governor Mario M. Cuomo and after securing an agreement with members of the Allied Printing Trades Council, an umbrella group of Post unions, to report to work Thursday.

"We have people, families we have to be concerned with," said George McDonald, head of the council.

In March and July, the Post ceased publication and came back, but that time there had been signs the nation's oldest continuously published daily was finished.

The Guild, which also represents editorial, clerical and advertising workers, went on strike over Mr. Murdoch's insistence on the right to dismiss employees without regard to seniority.

Will the U.S. Still Keep a Secret?

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Trying to establish a post-Cold War policy for classifying government documents, the Clinton administration is considering a proposal intended to give the public easier access to sensitive information but still allow officials considerable discretion to withhold some secrets.

The proposal was drafted by a committee of government officials ordered in April by President Bill Clinton to design a new system for the United States to keep its secrets. A major part of the proposal is to automatically declassify virtually all government documents after 40 years.

Steven Garfinkel, director of the Information Security Oversight Office, who headed the committee that drafted the proposal, said that if this provision were adopted it would be the first time that government secrets would be automatically disclosed without the need to wait for a review.

Mr. Garfinkel said that if the provision were included in the final policy put forward by Mr. Clinton, it would mean the immediate release of "hundreds of millions of documents" that have never been declassified.

He said the National Archives estimated that it had 300 million to 400 million classified documents from the World War I era up to 1956. Other government agencies also have large numbers of documents, he said.

Mr. Garfinkel said that the proposal was being circulated to government agencies for their views and that a final draft was to go to the White House by Nov. 30.

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\$2 Billion Pledged For the Palestinians Israel Among Donor Nations

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip will receive pledges of about \$2 billion in aid from more than three dozen countries, including Israel, at a conference here Friday, U.S. officials said.

In the aftermath of the recent agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Washington organized the conference to provide tangible evidence that the accord would improve the lives of the Palestinians in the occupied territories and defuse the attraction of groups like the Islamic Resistance Movement or Hamas.

American, Palestinian and World Bank officials said the aid would be used to help set up a new civil administration in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, pay police salaries, help the poor, build housing, and finance investment in public services, like schools and sewers.

The United States, the European Community, Japan and Scandinavia have already signaled that they will pledge more than \$1.4 billion in aid over five years in varying proportions of direct grants, loans and other forms of assistance, Clinton administration officials said.

Officials involved in planning the 38-nation conference said Israel would make a direct contribution of about \$25 million.

A question mark, however, surrounds the position of Saudi Arabia, which over the years has contributed billions of dollars to the PLO. But the Saudis cut off aid to the organization when its chairman, Yasser Arafat, supported Iraq in the Gulf War of 1990-91.

After the Israeli-PLO accord, President Bill Clinton asked King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to give his support, and the king told the president that even though he still bore a grudge, he would help the PLO out.

So far, however, the Saudis have not signaled the size of any contribution they might make, although American officials said they hoped Saudi Arabia would make a major pledge.

U.S. officials said Wednesday that they would provide \$500 million to the Palestinians over the next five years, a significant increase from the \$250 million over two years that Washington pledged last week.

"The Palestinians' economic problems are not going to be solved in two years," an administration official said.

In New York, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher predicted Thursday that the conference would meet its goals. Reuters reported, "Frankly I'm very encouraged by the response that we've gotten."

Officials said Mr. Clinton had ordered the State and Treasury departments, which organized the conference, to make sure that the aid produced some rapid and visible results in the West Bank and Gaza to demonstrate that the peace accord was making a difference.

As the host of the conference, the administration has come under significant pressure, from within and without, to put up more money so that its pledge will not be overshadowed by those of other countries, such as the European Community's pledge of \$600 million over five years.

American officials said that Japan had pledged \$200 million over two years and the Nordic countries \$150 million over an unspecified number of years. Canada, India and several Gulf countries have also indicated that they will contribute.

Officials from the PLO said this week that it was not yet clear what group, institution or bank would receive and disburse the aid to the 1.7 million Palestinians in the occupied territories.

United Nations aid organizations already active in the territories are expected to distribute the aid over the next month or two.

In interviews this week, American, Palestinian, and World Bank officials said a possible long-term vehicle to handle aid was the Palestine Economic Development and Reconstruction Authority, which was set up by PLO officials this month.

In addition, World Bank officials are organizing a \$75 million emergency package to provide technical assistance and help get a Palestinian civil government off the ground.

The meeting Friday will aim not just to win pledges but also to coordinate aid and technical assistance and to press the PLO to build institutions and economic bodies that can handle a large flow of aid.

The donor countries are eager for the Palestinians to develop an administration that knows how to budget, enforce budgetary discipline and prevent corruption.

American officials said they expected overall international aid of \$400 million or more flowing to the occupied territories annually, at least half of that loans and the rest grants.

That is considerably more than the level the World Bank originally said was needed, in a study it completed shortly before Israel and the PLO signed their peace accord.



A Gypsy boy and another child sitting on cots Thursday at a home in Belgrade that is caring for about 300 abandoned and orphaned children under the age of 3. The boy has not spoken since he arrived.

Germans Tone Down New UN Council Bid

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, New York — Germany, with strong support from France, has renewed its bid for a permanent Security Council seat in less ambiguous terms than in the past. And in an apparent bid for Third World support, it said more developing countries should become members, too.

But Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel acknowledged Wednesday that it was still unclear whether Germany was ready to play a more active part in UN affairs by contributing peacekeeping troops.

Although President Bill Clinton said he favors permanent Security Council seats for Germany and Japan in recognition of their economic power, both countries have reacted cautiously to the offer.

Both know that as permanent members they would be expected to take part in future UN peacekeeping operations, although their countries' role in World War II has left many wary of sending armed forces overseas again.

On Monday, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan, whose coalition government is divided on the issue, got as far as promising that Japan will "participate constructively" in discussions on enlarging the Council, but declined to say it wanted a permanent seat.

The Japanese are known to want a seat but have tried not to appear to be actively pushing for it. Addressing the General Assembly on Wednesday, the German foreign minister said, "Anyone who wants peace must strengthen the Security Council," before adding, without elaboration, "Germany is also prepared to assume responsibility as a permanent member of the Security Council."

In a bid for Third World support, he also said any attempt to enhance the "credibility" of the Council should take into account "the growing importance of the Third World," a clear show of sympathy for demands that the most populous developing countries receive permanent seats at the same time as Germany and Japan.

But Mr. Kinkel could give no assurance that the German parliament would vote to lift the constitutional ban on German armed forces serving in peacekeeping operations, which is seen as the main objection to making Germany a permanent member.

He said "a passionate debate" is under way in his country on this subject, but added that, whatever the outcome, Germany's contribution to the United Nations would be "of a mainly political and economic nature."

The arrests stemmed from a cache of 2,000 secret East German documents involving influential West German. The CIA reportedly obtained the files in 1989 through KGB contacts. The Kohl aides said more arrests might occur.

Bonn Aides Deny Spy Suspect Had Top Secret Data

The Associated Press BONN — A secretary who worked 13 years in the chancellor's office has been arrested on suspicion of spying for the former East Germany, the federal prosecutor said Thursday.

The woman joined the chancellor's staff in 1980 but did not work closely with Helmut Kohl or his predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, said two Kohl aides, speaking on condition of anonymity. They denied news reports that she had had access to top-secret documents.

The woman passed three security checks, one official said. The secretary and her husband, a city official in Cologne, were detained Wednesday. Their names were not released.

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Hosokawa Team Wins Record Backing in Poll

Agence France-Press TOKYO — The coalition cabinet of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa scored a record high approval rating of 71.9 percent, according to a newspaper poll published Thursday.

The Yomiuri Shimbun said the rating exceeded the previous high of 62.5 percent for the cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in August 1990.

The commander of the Bosnian Muslim Army, Rasim Dalic, announced yet another cease-fire on Thursday, but even he conceded it would be difficult to make it stick.

And the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, threatened to withdraw all territorial concessions made to the Muslims.

Government officials also frame the question as a moral issue, saying Bosnian Serbs cannot be allowed to keep land taken by force. The partition of Bosnia into three ethnically based states, as provided for by the peace plan, has been criticized as morally repugnant.

Mr. Thornberry acknowledged but added, "It is a lot less morally barbaric than the slaughter we have seen for the past 18 months."

The international mediators on the Bosnian conflict, Thorvald Stoltenberg of the United Nations and Lord David Owen of the European Community, were meeting in Geneva to decide on their next steps.

In Sarajevo, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said rejection of the peace plan leaves us looking into the jaws of disaster.

"We have warned before that unless there is a speedy peace, the whole operation could be compromised," said the spokesman, Ray Wilkinson. "That now looks likely."

Without missing a beat, she showed off another prized possession. "Look, here's my turtle," Sabina said. "His name is Peti. I found him in the garden about a month ago."

In Besieged Mostar, a Kitchen Becomes a Highway to Safety

By Chuck Sudetic New York Times Service MOSTAR, Bosnia-Herzegovina — When war returned to this divided river city almost five months ago, Amin Segetalo gave up expecting people to knock on his door before barging in.

The metalworker's house in Mostar's Muslim quarter has become a detour for pedestrians trying to skirt Croatian sniper fire on a 30-meter stretch of a main shopping street.

Each day, hundreds of people stream in the front door, move through the kitchen and exit through the back. Hundreds more pass in the opposite direction.

Mr. Segetalo, 43, understands the necessity. A man who chose not to take the path through the Segetalos' kitchen was wounded by a sniper bullet on the main street on Wednesday.

Still, he said: "It's terrible to live with this crowd pouring through all day long. It's especially bad when we're sitting here eating dinner. Some people even ask us for food."

"I shut the back door once and put up a sign — 'Closed Due to Shelling,'" he said. "It did no good. Someone just broke the door open."

The lives of Mr. Segetalo and the rest of Mostar's people are contorted in myriad ways by the battle for control of their city.

On May 9, nearly a year after combined Croatian and Muslim units drove out attacking Serbs, Croatian forces stormed the local headquarters of the Bosnian Army and began expelling thousands of Muslims from their homes on the west bank of the Neretva River, forcing them to the old Muslim quarter on the eastern side. Thousands of Muslim men were herded into Croatian concentration camps.

Now some 35,000 people, including thousands of refugees, are jammed into a pile of rubble that was once houses and apartments on the east bank. They squeeze into basements with mattresses stretched out on cement floors, drink water from a tanker truck brought in by the United Nations and feed themselves from supplies dropped by U.S. cargo planes and delivered in the three UN relief convoys that the Croats have allowed into the city since May.

The Muslim fighters use horses to haul in all their weapons and equipment. Reinforcements come over the mountain on foot from Jablanica. There has been no electricity here for three months.

About 20,000 other people, most of them refugees, live in outlying areas with less access to the necessities of life, officials here said. Some of the refugees have spread carpets on the floors of caves.

Many people here expressed fears that the Bosnian parliament's refusal Wednesday to accept a peace plan would mean an increase in the fighting.

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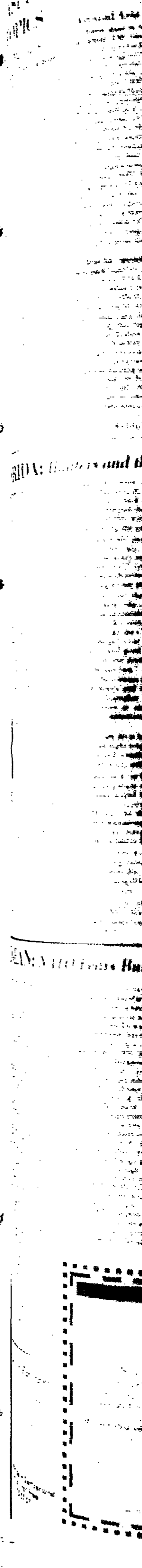
BRIDGE. NORTH. WEST. EAST. SOUTH (D).

BOOKS. Sabam Siagian, Indonesia's ambassador to Australia, is reading "Preparing for the 21st Century" by Paul Kennedy.

BRIDGE. South won with the queen and led a club to the king, losing to the ace. A spade return was won with the ace, and the declarer now thought about the opposing distribution.

BRIDGE. The bidding: South West North East 1 ♣ 1 ♣ 2 ♣ 3 ♣ Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass

BRIDGE. West led the spade three.



سكنا من الالمن

ASIAN TOPICS

Jakarta Manages To Limit Population

While China and India continue to struggle with population growth, Indonesia's birth-control program is proving successful...

CHINA: U.S. Overtures

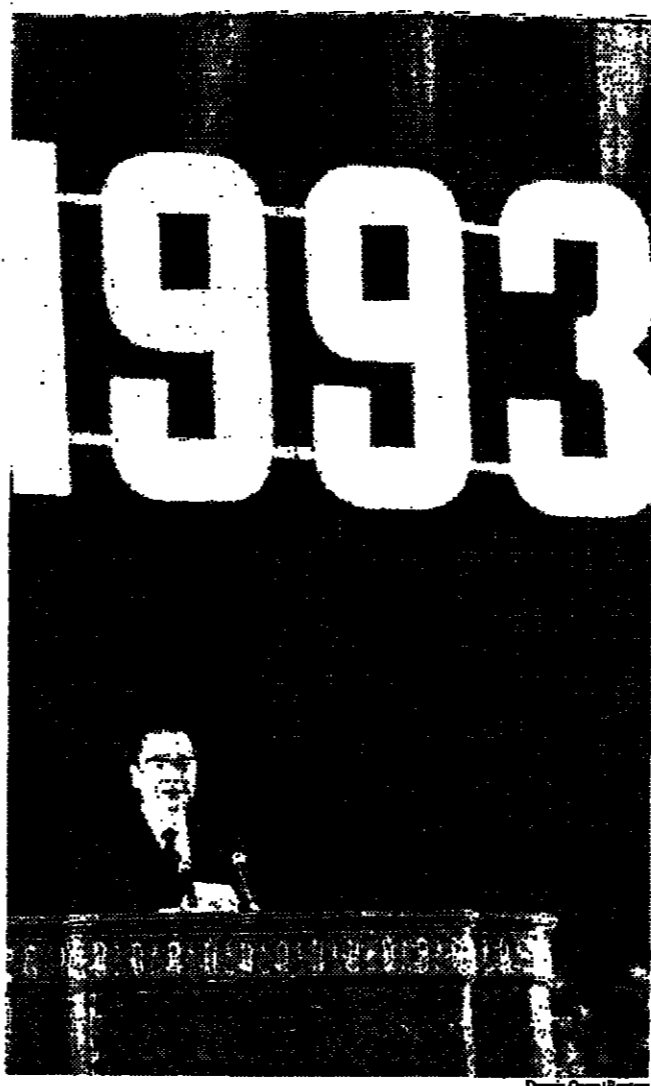
Around Asia

Hanoi plans to turn a district of about 150 run-down villas built during French rule into an exclusive neighborhood for foreign businessmen...

LABOR: 'Pseudo-Left' They May Be, but They're Winning Over Voters

Continued from Page 1

Never mind that he squeaked through by 3 percent — and only because a fellow shadow cabinet member and former seaman, John Prescott, came to his defense with a thundering speech...



Li Peng speaking at the National Day banquet Thursday.

Li Peng Blames U.S. for Rift And Counsels 'Mutual Trust'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng celebrated China's National Day with a speech blaming the United States for any strain in relations between Beijing and Washington...

U.K. Strategy Questioned

Martin Lee, a leading pro-democracy Hong Kong legislator, has told Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd he feared Britain was "on the brink of total capitulation" to China...

U.S. Journalist Killed in Battle

An American journalist who was a frequent contributor to The Wall Street Journal has been killed in the battle between Georgian troops and Abkhazian rebels for Sukhumi...

FLORIDA: Hunters and the Prey

Continued from Page 1

Task force work can be deadly. Earlier this month, two 15-year-olds fired at a task force member who had stopped their stolen car. He returned fire, killing the driver and wounding the passenger...

QUAKE: Thousands Die

Continued from Page 1

physical Research Institute here in Hyderabad, 120 miles from the epicenter, said that although the 6.4 reading on the Richter scale did not put the quake in the "extremely severe" category, the large death tolls were caused by a dangerous combination: dense population and "mud houses with stone rooftops of very flimsy construction..."

AEGEAN: NATO Fears Buildup's Effect on Balkans

Continued from Page 1

Asked about the likely impact of the weapons transfers to Greece and Turkey and whether a "domino theory" could be applied to the region, Colonel Dewar said: "Too many dominoes have to fall too precisely for a major conflagration to take place. But anything can happen in the Balkans..."

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Disease Claims Flamingoes

NAIROBI — About 5,000 pink flamingoes have died of a bacterial infection in western Kenya in the last two weeks. A veterinarian, Dr. Richard Koch, said, "It's nature's way of reducing overpopulation..."

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Try the Cambodia Model

Finally, the Clinton administration has gotten the message: Reports of U.S. and civilian casualties are threatening to sink public support for United Nations peacekeeping in Somalia...

Rouge forcibly. And it relied mainly on diplomatic pressure to curb human rights abuses. Like the Khmer Rouge, General Aidid renegeed on his commitments to cooperate with the UN...

The Capital as War Zone

Launce Smith, shot last Saturday when gunmen fired into a crowd of spectators at a pickup football game, died of her wounds on Wednesday. She was 4 years old. The Washington schoolyard where the shooting occurred is just a few miles east of America's most cherished national shrines...

the more chilling because the gunmen, as in the case of the schoolyard shooters, behaved as if they owned the city. That may help account for the renewed demands for mobilization of the National Guard...

So Who Wants Exports?

Raising exports is the most direct way to make the American economy grow faster, and the interest in the subject is correspondingly intense. The Clinton administration's export promotion plan, just announced, contains a number of useful ideas...

Not all of the administration's ideas are as admirable as that one. It proposes to subsidize exports on grounds that other countries do it. The right solution is to get those other countries to stop it...

Other Comment

And the Winner Was... Perhaps it is a sign of the times that much more ink has been devoted to the big loser in the bid for the 2000 Summer Olympics than to the winner...

ahead of the others it's quite breathtaking. Beijing enjoyed an immense advantage in terms of its attraction to advertisers, but this was offset by the potential for a world-titled debacle if Tiananmen-like protest came to a head around the time of the Games...

Into Somalia: 'A Dreadful Error of American Policy'

By George F. Kennan

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The following is an item, dated Dec. 9, 1992, in my personal diary, which I have kept intermittently for most of my life.

When I woke up this morning, I found the television screen showing live pictures of the Marines going ashore in the grey dawn of another African day, in Somalia.

It is clear that with a very large part of the American public, but particularly with that part of the public that [speaks] or writes on public affairs, and — not last — with the political establishment, there is general support for this venture.

There was no proper public discussion, not even a congressional discussion, of this undertaking before the president, only a few days ago, announced his intention to launch it.

It would be idle for me or for anyone else to come out publicly at this point with a question in the country's present confusion.

That overambitious mandate has effectively denied Admiral Jonathan Howe, head of the UN Somalia mission, the diplomatic flexibility that proved so crucial in Cambodia.

A restless Congress has set a Nov. 15 deadline for deciding the future of U.S. military participation in Somalia. That may be enough time to shift toward the more successful Cambodian model, perhaps by relocating UN units outside south Mogadishu...

But this is an emotional reaction, not a thoughtful or deliberate one. It is one which was not under any deliberate and thoughtful control.

ing of the wisdom of this intervention. The action is already in progress. Anything that might be said in criticism of its rationale would have no practical effect in any case and, to the extent that it attracted any public attention, would be received as something tending to demoralize the forces now in action by sowing doubt as to the worthiness of the effort in which they are now involved.

I see, therefore, no advantage to be gained by trying to say anything publicly about what is going on. On the other hand, I regard this move as a dreadful error of American policy; and I think that in justice to myself I should set down at this point, if only for the diary, my reasons for this view.

The purpose of this exercise, we are told, to take charge of the channels of transportation and to assure the movement of food to certain aggregations of starving people.

The reasons why we must do this are, in the official and widely accepted view, that the people are starving; that this is outrageous and intolerable; but that food cannot be brought to them in adequate amounts because the supply lines by which it would have to be delivered are subject to harassment on the part of armed bands and individuals along the way...

Why, then, is our action undesirable? First, because it treats only a limited and short-term aspect of what is really a much wider and deeper problem.

The idea seems to be that when we have made possible the original delivery to the collection points of the food that has already been shipped or is being shipped to Somalia, our forces will be withdrawn, and the United Nations, using other forces, will assure the further supplying of these people.

This last seems to me highly uncertain, and even doubtful. The situation we are trying to correct has its roots in the fact that the people of Somalia are wholly unable to govern themselves and that the entire territory is simply without a government.

The starvation that we are seeing on television is partly the result of drought (or so we are told), partly of overpopulation, and partly of the chaotic conditions flowing from the absence of any governmental authority.

What we are doing holds out no hope of coming to terms with any of those situations. If we are to withdraw at any early date (and the president has spoken about the possibility of withdrawing before the end of January), these determining conditions will remain exactly as they were before. The marauding bands and individuals will resume their activity, and in the absence of any strong foreign military force there will be no stopping them.

of course, are not touched by our actions. The fact is that this dreadful situation cannot possibly be put to rights other than by the establishment of a governing power for the entire territory, and a very realistic, determined one at that. It could not be a democratic one, because the very prerequisites for a democratic political system do not exist among the people in question. Our action holds no promise of correcting this situation.

The upshot of all this is that what we are undertaking will assure at best a temporary relief for those people who are gathered together in the camps, and probably a relief that will not be completed before our own departure, unless we propose to keep our forces there for many months, if not years, in the future.

Secondly, this is an immensely expensive effort. What we are pouring into it must run, in the monetary sense, into hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars.

This comes at a time when our country is very deeply indebted and [when] it is not even able to meet its own budget without further borrowing. This entire costly venture is then, like so many other things we are doing, to be paid for by our children — the coming generation.

Meanwhile, there are many needs at home, particularly in the condition of our cities and of the physical infrastructure of our society, which are not being met, ostensibly for lack of money.

All this being the case, one is moved to inquire into the inspiration and rationale of this enterprise.

On Mr. Bush's part, one must assume that the reasons lay largely in his memories of the political success of the move into the Persian Gulf, and in the hope that another venture of this nature would arouse a similar public enthusiasm, permitting him to leave his presidential office with a certain halo of glory as a military leader using our forces to correct deplorable situations outside our country.

Beyond that, the problem of starvation is one that reaches much farther than the aggregations of people we have seen on television.

As one of the nurses pointed out, these wretched people are among the more fortunate, as is shown by the fact that they were able to walk to the places where they are collected. There are presumably, further afield, even greater numbers of people who never showed up there because they were too weak to walk at all. They,

broader than just the comfort of visitors. The industry campaign assiduously avoids implying that it does not care about the deaths of locals. The opening statement of "A Campaign in Response to Crimes of Violence Against Travelers in the United States," which also offers rewards through Crime Stoppers International, prominently includes concern for "citizens and travelers alike."

The campaign's first point is that the United States "must join the family of nations where citizens and travelers alike are far better protected by laws that restrict gun use and ownership," including "strict control of civilian ownership and possession of handguns and illegal assault weapons."

The tourism people are aware that they are climbing into a long-running and swiftly-moving argument here, a political brawl with its own rules. But if worry about tourism can help shock Americans into seeing themselves as the single society they appear to outsiders to be, and in fact are, then maybe there's something to it.

The Washington Post.

The writer, author most recently of "Around the Cragged Hill: A Personal and Political Philosophy," is a former ambassador to the Soviet Union and a former emissary at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Washington — A British news magazine writer, trying to fake local color, once carried an article by beginning his story, "It was raining in America on election day." Those who laughed at the island national who could not conceive that a nation might be bigger than a single weather system may find the joke less amusing, now confronted with another large, sweeping, oversimplistic foreign perception — "It's dangerous in America" — that happens to be true.

Ever since the toll started to mount of foreign tourists killed in Florida, the image of a violent, weapon-ridden America has raced luridly across European tabloids, giving Americans a taste of the uncomfortable experience of being stereotyped. But it is worse yet knowing that the stereotype is justified.

The announcement that the Travel Industry Association of America will launch a major political and lobbying campaign against handgun proliferation is one of those handy reminders that the view from abroad can be clearer than the blurred one from up close. It is not that we Americans don't know that

They Call Us 'Dangerous,' and the Trouble Is They're Right

By Amy E. Schwartz

Our cities are dangerous. But for all the statistics, it has been slow to sink in that this is not just a problem for other people's neighborhoods. So it is an unpleasant novelty to find The Associated Press running stories that list the headlines of German and British tabloid newspapers ("Death in the Streets" and "Don't Go to America — You'll Be Gunned Down") while the international tourism industry spends worried hours scanning the same headlines as they inch out of fax machines.

"Basically, we're being painted as a wild and crazy country that it's not safe to visit," says Ned Book, head of the group that issued the anti-gun announcement.

The noticeable increase of the foreign presence in places like southern Florida is new development. It is only in the past five years that the industry has exploded, with the number of foreign visitors to the United States jumping from 29.4 million in 1987 to 45.4 million last year. Spending by foreign tourists

in America — an annual \$72 billion — has become the country's largest "export."

Of course, if tourism is now America's second biggest industry, it is nearly every other nation's first. This is virtually the only Western nation without a ministry of tourism or a government department for the purpose, and legislation has been floating around the Hill to eliminate even the \$20 million agency within the Commerce Department that currently exists. Part of the trouble may be an underlying cultural one, American discomfort with the unfamiliar sensation of being looked at not as the infinitely individualized and varied place anyone knows one's own country to be but as a place that produces a single, organic tourist "experience."

That in turn helps explain the extra-shamed jolt you get reading the lament of a relative of the British victim Gary Colley — shot next to his girlfriend at a Florida rest stop. "Gary had been to America before and knew the dangers. He knew about travel in rough places." If we're a "rough place" to travel, obviously, the implications are a lot

showing that you can talk the lingo. But it isn't used to mean what it says it means — the people and culture of England before the Norman invasion. (Those Normans, incidentally, were descendants of Scandinavian cousins of the Danes who invaded a couple of centuries earlier.) It is used to mean "Anglo-American" in the context of European politics.

Only thanks to Alexander Solzhenitsyn, we learned to stop making "Soviet" and "Russian" synonymous just in time not to have mouths full of cotton wool now that they have to be used separately. He made a fervent campaign of the difference a decade ago, insisting that Russia was the historical country which would endure, and the Soviets no more than the system and power which had been imposed on it, and would disappear.

He understood that the name implied a distinction made to identify friend and foe when they were lumped together.

Where Are Those 'Anglo-Saxons' the French Keep Decrying?

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — It has become an established habit in France, but it was startling the other day to hear an Englishman refer to "Anglo-Saxons." "Not me," blurted an American, who happened to be of Italian origin but knew he would be just as American if his speech came from Poland or Norway or Mexico or Africa or China.

The phrase is subliminal politics, carrying a subtle undertone of hostility when the French want to assert their cherished difference. But it is sneaking into wider usage in a pernicious way, distorting relations.

It was deliberately introduced by Charles de Gaulle, reflecting his resentment during World War II when America and Britain led the allies, and Free France had neither force nor position. In an unspoken way, it suggested a touch of caution between the German enemy and allies lacking what de Gaulle considered due appreciation and generosity for France.

The medieval term goes back to the Danish conquest of England, and has no more modern relevance than a reminder that France takes its name from Germanic tribes which settled west of the Rhine. But it has been made new to mean specifically the

British and Americans, which not only makes no sense but is knowingly divisive.

Sometimes it amuses me to ask Parisians why anybody who speaks French is *francophone* but they call English-speakers *anglo-saxon*. I never get a reasonable answer. My hunch is that since *anglophone* would have to include Irish, Australians, New Zealanders, Canadians, South Africans and Indians, it would be a disagreeable admission that French-speakers are no longer the mostest.

But while "Anglo-Saxon" points an unmistakably accusing finger, it, too, tolerates some ambiguities. Thus, the fact that the Hungarian-born American financier George Soros made \$1 billion on the devaluation of the pound last year and was doing something or other in currency markets when the French franc was in trouble last summer, although precisely what has not been reported, is cited as grounds for the charge that the attack on the franc was made by an "Anglo-Saxon conspiracy." Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, a former minister of economy and finance, dixit.

High-level use of the phrase tends to wax and wane, according to the complaint of the moment. Nowadays it is more likely to be aimed at the Americans than at the British, whom deep down the French still consider the real hereditary enemy. But it includes an offended sense that the unwanted postwar "special relationship" between London and Washington was targeted against France.

There used to be a children's dirty talk that went, "Sticks and stones may break my bones, but names will never hurt me." Of course, it isn't true. The purpose of certain names is, if not actually to hurt, at least to identify the opponent and warn against him. They also are useful to divert blame when it is heading for home base.

On the face of it, there is nothing wrong with "Anglo-Saxon." That is what is so tricky about it.

It sounds like just the local jargon, harmless as the French delight in calling *Gis les boys*, and a way of

becoming the target of severe criticism. Progress in the Uruguay Round has been slow, largely because the problems under discussion are particularly complex.

The position of France — and of the European Community — has always been that we were able and willing to negotiate an agreement provided it was balanced.

There was a burst of activity last year on the issue of agriculture, at the time of the presidential election in America, which led to the signing by the EC Commission and the outgoing U.S. administration of a strange document known since as the Blair House agreement. It took the Commission two weeks to give the responsible body in Europe (the Council of Ministers) the text. There was no certainty that it was interpreted in the same way on both sides of the Atlantic.

A satisfactory conclusion of the Uruguay Round can be achieved only through a package deal. Nothing is agreed upon until everything is.

Let us hope that we shall keep our cool, on both sides of the Atlantic. The present campaign against France should not be allowed to escalate.

The writer, a former French ambassador to Japan and Germany, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

PARIS — The Paris Municipal Council yesterday (Sept. 30) sent a message to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt expressing condolences in re-

spect to the death of his son, Captain Quentin Roosevelt. "France," it says, "joins with generous America in the most fraternal compassion for the illustrious father and the family of the young hero. She will piously keep guard over his grave, which she considers as a sacred trust."

1943: Siemens Bombed LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Enormous damage to Berlin's extensive industrial structure is shown in aerial reconnaissance pictures made public here today [Oct. 1], revealing that at least 100 factories there are in varying stages of ruin as a result of the latest Royal Air Force raids on the Nazi capital. Big concentrations of bombs were notably effective in Siemensstadt, an industrial community of 250,000 people where light and heavy electrical equipment, of first importance to the German war effort, is manufactured. The great Siemens electrical works was in part destroyed.

1918: A Roosevelt Dies PARIS — The Paris Municipal Council yesterday (Sept. 30) sent a message to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt expressing condolences in re-

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing staff members: KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, RICHARD McLEAN, JOHN VINOCCIO, WALTER WELLS, SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR, CHARLES MITCHELMORE, CARL GEWIRTZ, ROBERT J. DONAHUE, JONATHAN GAGE, RENÉ BONDY, RICHARD H. MORGAN, JUANITA CASPARI, ROBERT FARRÉ.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Bostonian D...", "The twenty reported", and "Hera".

OPINION

Those Bosnian Diehards Won't Leave Us in Peace

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—At the Battle of Albuera in 1811, the wounded Colonel William Inglis, commander of the 57th Foot Regiment, cried out to his troops: "Die hard, men, die hard!"

if today's diehards get their wish — of the last stand of the brave apparitions in Russia's rump parliament (shly supported by the displaced Mikhail Gorbachev).

The cameras are now in place; the cordon of troops is tightening; the last-ditch bravery of a few is ready to go on display; the only thing missing for history-making is the blunder of impatient authority.

We all saw what happened when authority grew impatient with demonstrators at Tiananmen Square. Students not to be equated with bureaucrats demonstrating for communism, but sympathy will be on the side of those on the receiving end of bludgeons.

We have diehards for a better cause elsewhere. Many Bosnian patriots dare to demand two-fifths of their former country rather than the one-third dictated by the United Nations. They want some "diehard" Muslim areas back before they surrender most of Bosnia to Greater Serbia and Greater Croatia.

Old diehards like Rutskoi cling to their beliefs in hopes of vindication. New diehards in Bosnia think their public dying might force others to prevent it.

Diehards defying the Russian president's order to surrender. They are dying hard for the cause of a return to a command economy, centralization of power, gulags, oppression, militarism, imperialism, employer mandates — the whole discredited Socialist works.

But Mr. Rutskoi's diehards intend to provoke the KGB and military units surrounding them into storming their citadel, giving them a chance for political martyrdom. At that moment, world opinion would recoil.

President Bill Clinton would have to dissociate himself from President Boris Yeltsin, and across Russia's 11 time zones a legend of "Rutskoi's last stand" would take root.

Those dumb diehards, say the world's imposters. Don't they realize they have lost, they are going to get killed, and — even worse — on camera, making us uncomfortable? Don't they know how to be good losers?

Old diehards like Mr. Rutskoi cling to their beliefs or power hunger in the hope of historic vindication beyond the grave. New diehards in Bosnia and Kurdistan have grasped the idea that the hardness of the public dying might force others to prevent it.

If Bosnia's patriots insist on fighting on, would the American president not ask the United Nations to lift the embargo? If he does, would Prime Minister Major cast the veto — as he once threatened Mr. Clinton with doing — that would end the British-American special relationship?

If new Bosnian arms level the fighting field, would the Serbs and Croats not offer a more honorable peace? That's the way new diehards think. It's gutsy, and Americans have a claim on the quality: "I die hard." George Washington reportedly said on his deathbed, "but I am not afraid."

The New York Times.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Europe and Asia

Regarding "A European Image of Asia That Serves No One Well" (Opinion, Sept. 14) by Robert Elegant:

Mr. Elegant is patently not well informed enough about Europe to say that "the common European attitude toward Asians is firmly grounded in ignorance, racism and fear of the unknown."

This is one reason that, for example, Britain's involvement in Malaysia (in the "Emergency" of 1948-60), Borneo (the "confrontation" with Indonesia of 1962-65), southern Arabia (1967) and Oman (1970-75) were all far more successful operations than anything the Americans ever tried.

The colonizing of Asia by Europeans in the 18th and 19th centuries (e.g. Clive and Dupleix) had little to do with showing "contempt for the weakness of Asia."

There would have been no spreading of Buddhism or yoga in the West without a European presence in the East. Just as the British in India eradicated widow-burning (which is now returning to fashion in India) and established railways, canals, jute mills and tea plantations, so they were affected mentally and physically by Asia.

In the 20th century, first Japan and later China were seen as mortal threats? Japan was a mortal threat. China was too far away and too self-absorbed to be perceived as a threat.

R. A. WARD, Ashiya, Japan.

Wild Australia

Regarding "Beijing, Sydney and Rights" (Letters, Sept. 21):

Raymond T. Hoser's letter alleging institutionalized corruption and political oppression in Australia is rubbish. Although his description of Australia's human rights record was unrecognizable to me, I feared that outsiders might accept it.

Mr. Hoser said he had been unlawfully arrested and beaten on 12 occasions by the police, on another 12 occasions by customs officials and on still another 12 occasions by — of all people — officers of the wildlife department.

He said the wildlife department had banned a book he wrote, and wildlife officers had visited and threatened "every bookstore in Australia." There was mention of two bookstore owners having been shot to death.

DAVID BENNETT, Sydney.

Restaurant Manners

Regarding "Our Marches Won't Make the Dream Come True" (Opinion, Sept. 3) by William Raspberry:

There is something disturbing about the story of three black women in the Bethesda Crab House being asked to make room for a party of six whites. If the three women had been white, or had the other party been black, I doubt there would have been an issue at all.

LEE WOOD, Paris.

Danish and Dutch Jews

Regarding "Denmark and the Jews" (Letters, Sept. 17) from Bent Bludaukov:

The Netherlands, in contrast to Denmark, had a liberal policy toward Jewish immigration during the 1930s. Consider what happened: Of the 120,000 Jews in the Netherlands at the outbreak of World War II, 20,000 survived, some by going underground, some through mixed marriages.

On the whole, the Nazi extermination campaign went without a hitch. The roundups of Jews continued night and day, month after month, unimpeded.

Denmark took care of its Jews. Its record remains second to none.

E. FROWEIN, Uithoorn, Netherlands.

A Good Cigar Is a Smoke

Regarding "One Man's Broken Romance With Cigars" (Sept. 9):

As a frequent visitor to the United States, I do suffer from the near-universal ostracism of cigar smokers there. It starts on the long, trans-Atlantic flight, where cigars have been banned for years now. On land, it feels worse. Practically all restaurants forbid cigars now, even in the smoking section, although I find that cigarette smoke is not any better and perhaps worse.

Going back to the hotel lobby or bar is not much help; people make loud, nasty comments. So you end up smoking your cigar in the street, which is to waste it.

I believe this intolerance has gone too far, and I was delighted to read about the existence of restaurants that still allow cigars. I'll have to find out where the 21 Club is on my next visit to New York.

NICOLAS A. TSIOUKAS, Paris.

Tell the Cheap Jerk 'Yes,' And Don't Forget to Smile

By Claudia Shear

NEW YORK — "Most people seem to live in character. They have a beginning, a middle and an end." H. G. Wells wrote in "Tono-Bungay."

MEANWHILE

and what is due to them. But there is another kind of life. One gets hit by some unassailable force, jerked out of one's stratum, and one lives crosswise for the rest of the time.

That's me, blown sideways through life. At last count, I've had 64 jobs. Now, I'm not 236 years old, so obviously some were of unusually short duration.

The briefest was at a restaurant called Bar Lui — got hired, went in, drank an iced coffee, made a few phone calls, after about 10 minutes the manager interrupted me: "Um, we have very specific policies regarding personal calls."

Out the door, onto a subway, a train, a plane, a bus, or walk to an address, a corner, a park, a bar. Life can spin on a dime — you can stop for a doughnut and end up living in another country.

Who am I today? Who do you need? Today I'm a bartender at a Chinese restaurant. I'm a proofreader at an investment bank. I'm the take-out cook at a "gourmet" kitchen opening onto a yard strewn with dog feces. I'm the translator for an Italian pop music band. I'm a brunch chef on Fire Island.

I'm Mrs. Rip Van Winkle in the Centenary Parade of the Brooklyn Bridge. I'm the fake secretary for a guy pulling a con involving pens.

I carry up cases of beer, stacks of documents, flats of eggs, trays of lipsticks. I set up the computer, the desk, the roax, the stock.

Then I begin to read the documents, chop the onions, wash the walls, wash the dishes, wash the pots, pour the drinks, answer the phone, answer the phone, answer the phone.

"Good afternoon, Finley Kumble; Good morning, Shakespeare Festival; Buonasera, Il Toscano; Hi, we have five very pretty girls, two brunettes, a redhead and two very busy blondes; Medical Center Patient Information, what room please?"

And they tell me: Don't stand over there, be nice to the customers, put your book away, no personal calls, don't sit down, here's a club in case they come to rob the restaurant late at night, watch your mouth, no eating, don't forget to always give your name, remember to never give your name.

And then they tell me, Uh, there's been complaints about your attitude. You were heard whistling in the elevator. Singing in the dining room. You laugh too loudly. You were insubordinate. You have to do what we tell you without arguing. You spend too much time on the phone. Maybe you should

drink less coffee so you won't have to go to the bathroom so much.

It doesn't matter if you're good, the floor runs better when it's all men. You were warned about reading at the desk. No standing around, you have to look busy. The girls wear leotards because that is what our customers like.

And my favorite: I don't have to give you a reason. It's my restaurant.

Job for a catering company in a huge warehouse preparing lunch for a convention at Madison Square Garden — hairnets, huge plastic aprons, up to my elbows in processed turkey in vats of brine. Great spheres of turkey meat encased in a rind of fat and gelatin that wedges painfully under your fingernails as you lean over and lift them out.

The brine stunk and left the floors and tables slick with grease. I showered that night for an hour and a half.

How much is the tax on a half? Do you serve from the left or the right? Do you type, take dictation, own a tuxedo, have a besper, drive a car, live in Manhattan? Will you work Sundays, midnight, every weekend, no weekends, just lunches, only dinners, on call, when we need you? \$1.05. From the left, yes, yes, no, no, no, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes, yes.

You see you always have to say "yes" to get a job. Never have a personality, a life, a light, an opinion.

And smile when you say "yes." Oh, no, "yes" isn't good enough. I don't just have to say "yes" to some jerk in a cheap suit engaged with the power to hire and fire at some steak house on Second Avenue. I have to smile at him, and if I don't it means that I have a bad attitude.

Great, that moment when you get a job. Great, that moment of the first paycheck. All too soon, there's that clench in your stomach as the dreaded punch-in, sign-in, be on the floor time approaches. And as you walk to the first table, pick up the first document, push the button to take the first call, you think, "I'll never get through this."

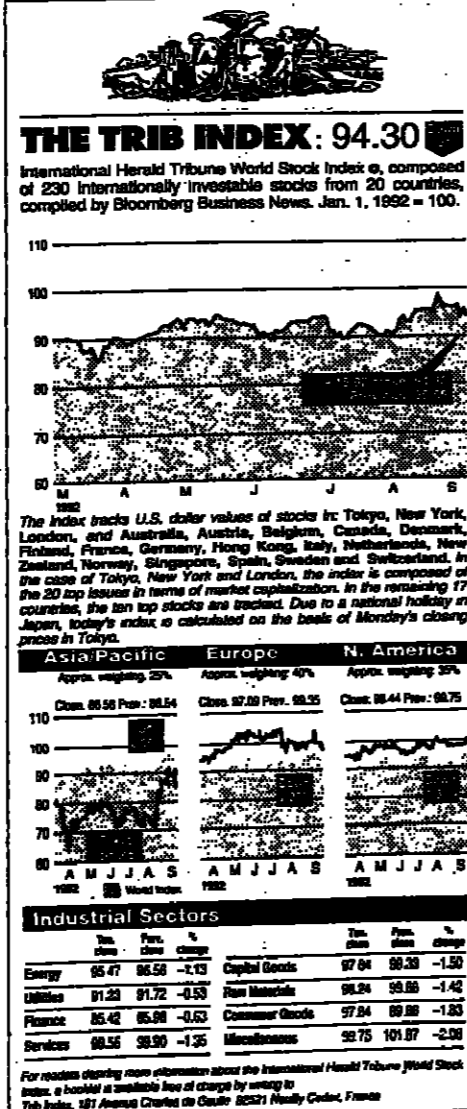
And then you finally finish your shift and it's time for the late night ride in the taxi, counting your cash by street lights. And sitting down. Oh, sitting down after hours on your feet is as pure as drinking water, as satisfying as biting into an apple.

And you're too tired up to go to sleep, you sit at the kitchen table. It's really late, it's really quiet, you're tired. Don't wanna go to bed, though.

Going to bed means this was the day. This Feb. 12, this Aug. 3, this Nov. 20 is over and you're tired and you made some money but it didn't happen, nothing happened. You got through it and a whole day of your life is over. And all it is — is time to go to bed.

Claudia Shear wrote and currently performs the one-woman play "Blown Sideways Through Life," from which this has been adapted by The New York Times.

The twenty key world markets reported in a single index — daily in the IHT.



The Trib Index, the IHT's exclusive global equities index, tracks share price movements in all the world's major markets and industrial sectors. This unique index provides a quick, selective benchmark on the state of the world's stock markets and, indirectly, the international economy. The Trib Index appears daily, Tuesday through Saturday, in the International Herald Tribune.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE FUTURE OF PRIVATIZATION in EUROPE. PARIS - NOVEMBER 9-10 - 1993. THE PROGRAM. THE OUTLOOK FOR THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIALIZED ECONOMIES. Edouard Balladur, Prime Minister, France. SETTING GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES: THEN IMPLEMENTATION. Edmond Alphandery, Minister of the Economy, France. Vladimir Dlouby, Minister of Economy & Trade, Czech Republic. Luigi Spaventa, Minister of the Budget, Italy. AIRLINES & FARE COMPETITION: WHAT ROLE FOR STATE VERSUS PRIVATE OWNERSHIP? David Holmes, Director of Government & Industry Affairs, British Airways plc, London. Abel Matutes, Commissioner for Transport & Energy Policy, European Commission. Daniel K Tarullo, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic & Business Affairs, USA. PUBLIC OPINION & GOVERNMENT REGULATION. Anthony Carlisle, Chief Executive, Dewe Rogerson Limited, London. Thomas J Casey, Partner, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, Washington, DC. Tamás Iványi, Director of Privatization, Hungarian State Holding Company, Budapest. Robert Worcester, Chairman, Market & Opinion Research International Ltd (MORI), London. KEYNOTE ADDRESS. Peter Sutherland, Director-General, GATT. THE CORPORATE RESPONSE: GETTING EVERYTHING RIGHT. Michel Pèbèreau, Chairman, Banque Nationale de Paris. Wim Dik, Chairman of the Board of Management, Royal PTT Nederland NV, The Hague. Romano Prodi, Chief Executive Officer, IRI. APPROACHING THE MARKETS: RISKS & POTENTIAL REWARDS. Edmond Israel, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Luxembourg Stock Exchange, and President, Federation of European Stock Exchanges. Edgar McCarthy, Senior Director, PowerGen plc, London. Antoine Schwartz, Executive Director, Goldman Sachs International Limited, London. JOBS, REFORMS & PROCEEDS: WHERE ARE THE TRADE OFFS? Bessel Kok, Chief Executive, RTT-Belgacom, Brussels. Stefan Szymanski, Professor & Author, London Business School. PRIVATIZATION IN EASTERN & CENTRAL EUROPE. Salvatore Zecchini, Assistant Secretary-General, OECD, Paris. * Subject to final confirmation. TRANSLATION. English/French French/English simultaneous translation will be available throughout the conference. CONFERENCE LOCATION. Inter-Continental Hotel, 3 rue de Castiglione, 75040 Paris Cedex 01. Telephone: (33 1) 44 77 11 11 Fax: (33 1) 44 77 14 60. THE SPONSORS. Goldman Sachs, SKADDEN ARPS SLATE MEAGHER & FLOM. Herald Tribune. To register for the conference, please complete the form and send it to: Jane Benney, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, England. Tel: (44 71) 836 4802. Fax: (44 71) 836 0717. The conference fee is FF: 4,950 + 18.6% TVA. Enclosed is a check for FF: 5,870.70 made payable to the International Herald Tribune. Title (MR, MRS, MS, etc.) First Name. Family Name. Position. Company. Address. City Country. Telephone Fax 1-10-93.

Frankfurt: More Than Bankfurt

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — Frankfurt am Main is the Rodney Dangerfield of German cities. After decades of successful civic improvements that have transformed it from a drab, gray-concrete, banking and business center into a glittering, diverse metropolis, it still gets no respect.

Germans from other areas belittle it as "Bankfurt," because more than 400 banks are situated there. They poke fun at its affluence and altitude. Even some of its residents seem to be perpetually disapproving their hometown. Many call it "Mannhattan," referring to the numerous skyscrapers, such as Europe's highest building, the 62-story Messeturm, designed by Helmut Jahn, the German-born, Chicago-based architect. But they also complain that the high-rises interfere with television reception and block views of the Taunus Mountains to the north.

The snide jokes obscure the fact that Frankfurt is actually a lively, comfortable city with excellent public transportation and myriad cultural offerings, as well as a wide array of shops and fine restaurants.

In the second week of October, the week of the Frankfurt Book Fair, the normally bustling pace of life veers toward the festive. This year's fair runs from Oct. 6 to 11 at the city's fair grounds. Founded after World War II, the fair is the publishing world's premier international event, and last year was attended by editors, publishers and exhibitors from 90 countries.

Goethe, who was born here in 1749, described Frankfurt as Germany's "secret capital." The best way to appreciate its rich history is to stroll through the pedestrian zone in the heart of town to the Römerberg quarter, a district of restored 15th-century burghers' houses around the old town hall.

The 16th-century house where Goethe lived from 1755 until 1775, at 23 Grosser Hirschgraben (tel: 28-2824), was rebuilt in 1949, on the basis of its original plans. It contains many of the original furnishings and conveys a feeling of reflective calm.

Just south of the Römerberg is a footbridge across the Main River, which gives a fine view of the medieval city silhouetted against the steel-and-glass skyline. It leads to the Sachsenhausen neighborhood on the left bank, where the Sachsenhäuser is lined with museums. They include the Museum of Ap-

plied Arts, the German Film Museum (Deutsches Filmmuseum), 41 Schaumainkai, tel: 21.23.88.30; and the Stadel Museum, 63 Schaumainkai, tel: 6.05.09.80, the municipal art museum that is famed for its collection of Flemish Primitives and German masters of the 16th century.

The Palmengarten at 61 Siesmayerstrasse, in the West End neighborhood, tel: 21.23.39.39, is a painstakingly maintained park filled with many species of native, tropical and subtropical plants in gardens and greenhouses.

Frankfurt's hotels tend to cater to business travelers, not budget-conscious tourists. During major trade shows, like the Book Fair, the city's 19,500 hotel beds are booked months in advance. Visitors without reservations will be hard pressed to find a room, but the city runs a reservation service, tel: 21.23.88.51, that will find a room if there is one available. It has branches opposite Track 23 in the main train station and at 27 Römerberg. The fee is about \$3.

There are a variety of clean, reasonably priced hotels offering decent accommodations but little in the way of luxury or services in the area around the main train station, an area that can be a bit rough after midnight, despite a strong police presence. It is best to stick to the well-lighted streets.

The main deal-makers of the publishing world stay at the Frankfurter Hof, a 19th-century grand hotel with 350 rooms that has all the modern luxuries, at 33 Behmstrasse Kaiserplatz, tel: 2.15.02, fax: 21.59.00. Standard double rooms with bath, not including breakfast, run from \$245 to \$330.

One cannot claim to have truly experienced Frankfurt without visiting an apple wine restaurant and drinking the golden Eb-

belwei while eating pork and cabbage. The drink has a pleasant, cidery attack and a vinegary finish and packs an insidious wallop. Most of the apple wine restaurants are in the Sachsenhausen neighborhood. The undisputed king is Adolf Wagner's, 71 Schwazerstrasse, tel: 61.25.65, where a pickled pig knuckle with sauerkraut costs for about \$8.50 and pork ribs run from \$7.50 to \$12. The apple wine is \$1.25 a glass. The place can get boisterous.

The Brücken Keller, 6 Schutzenstrasse, tel: 28.42.39, has two Michelin stars and is a culinary mecca on Frankfurt's bland east side. The restaurant, in a deep cellar with high, arched ceilings, and filled with antiques, is open only for dinner and reservations are a must. The chef, Alfred Friedrich, is a disciple of Eckhart Witzigmann, the Munich-based dean of German nouvelle cuisine. Specialties include carpaccio of langoustines with caviar and a sumptuous gelee rabbit. The food is superb, the wine list extensive, the service cordial but very leisurely. Dinner for two with wine and dessert can easily top \$200. Closed Sunday.

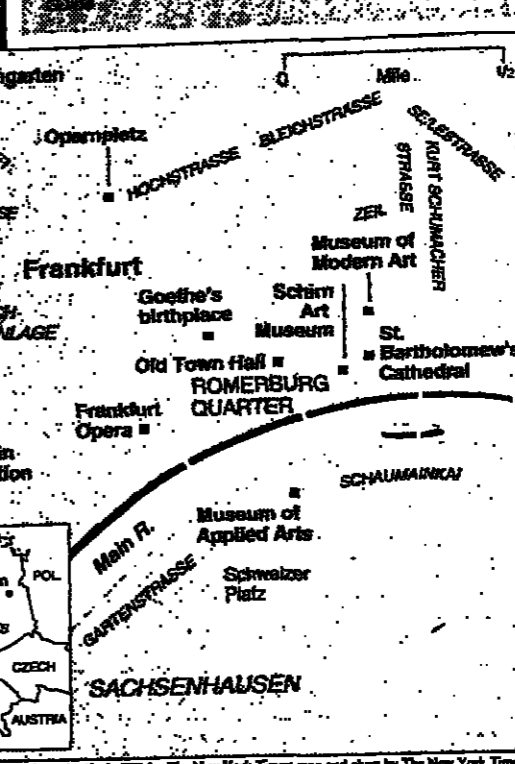
THE Villa Leonhardi, 18 Zeppelinallee, tel: 74.25.35, is in a 19th-century villa situated within the Palmengarten grounds. The clientele is young and chic and the food is excellent, particularly the lamb with mozzarella crust. Reservations required. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Dinner for two with wine costs about \$180.

If the weather is nice, the best place to sit outside is the Unterschweinsiege Waldrestaurant, 16 Unterschweinsiege, tel: 69.75.25.00. The restaurant is in a former hunting lodge tucked away in the city forest on the far south side of Sachsenhausen. It is tough to find, so a taxi, costing about \$12 from the main train station, is recommended. The food is solid German fare of decent quality. The beer from the local Binding Brewery is excellent, the ambience in the lodge is cozy and the beer garden the best in town. Main courses such as Schweinebraten with mashed potatoes and sauerkraut range from \$21.50 to \$27.

For a quick, relatively cheap meal or snack, the pedestrian zone in downtown Frankfurt is hard to beat. Groesse Bockenheimer Strasse, running from the Alte Oper to the Zeil, is lined with all manner of outdoor cafes, restaurants, snack shops and fast-food joints.



Frankfurt
Frankfurt am Main
Tel: 069 21 23 88 30
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www.frankfurt.de



HEAR THIS

Auction catalogues are known for their curious ways of "attributing" artworks. But Hollywood costumes? A Butterfield & Swire catalogue for an Oct. 10 sale in Los Angeles touts a Marlon Brando tunic "possibly for 'Julius Caesar,'" a military jacket, "costume label handwritten Ronald Reagan attached," and a "sperm costume," described as "possibly for Woody Allen."

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Heles Four Moi
Directed by Jean-Luc Godard. France.
We all know what a Godard movie looks like, but in recent years, the New Wave's most radical figure has been making his personal brand of home movies on the banks of Lake Geneva, near where he lives, far from the urban hubbub of his early films. In "King Lear" and "Nouvelle Vague," he took legends and de-

constructed them, breaking down icons and images. In "Heles Four Moi," he bends the Amphipyon myth to his own ends, creating a tapestry from scenes of nature, punning and twisting language, running music — Bach, Honegger, Shostakovich — over citations from the 19th-century poet Giacomo Leopardi. It's not so much a movie as a meditation, a way of hearing what's on the director's mind: desire, love and literature, Yugoslavia and the media. Gérard Depardieu plays the larger-than-life Zeus, interloping on human territory and looking as if Godard had plunked him down in a bizarre, but not uncomfortable place. Audiences may be puzzled, infuriated or fascinated.
(Joan Dupont, IHT)

Miou-Miou in Claude Berri's "Germinal"
Directed by Claude Berri. France.
Claude Berri has the means to turn a coal mine into a gold mine, and he has not wasted in adapting Zola's classic. Symphonic music promises dark drama, mass marches span the screen and stars include the singer Renaud, Gérard Depardieu and Miou-Miou. The grand hymn to the revolt of miners is set in Northern France during the 1860s. The director's almost religious awe of his subject is the most original aspect of this long movie. Renaud, who plays Lantier, the young radical who instigates rebellion in the pits, burns with an unwavering messiah fervor. Miou-Miou, in the motherly Madame Mabeu role, wrings her hands and clasps a baby to her breast; Judith Henry as her daughter is like a juvenile Madonna, and Jean-Roger Milo

Medem, the director and scriptwriter, relishes the use of the fish-eye to show life from the inside looking out, as from inside a motorcycle helmet and even from inside a jukebox while someone selects a tune. A strange reference to a squirrel (*ardilla*) keeps cropping up, as does fine humor from a working-class Spanish couple (Maria Baranco and Karra Elejalde) who appear as the nosy summer campground neighbors to the young lovers. A promising follow-up to Medem's well-received directing debut in 1991 with "Vacas."
(Al Goodman, IHT)

LEICA BINOCULARS. A VISION FOR GENERATIONS

The freedom to see.

Le Ardilla Roja
Directed by Julio Medem. Spain.
What better way for the boy to meet the girl than after she has a terrible accident while fleeing a mysterious bad guy? At the moment of encounter, both leading characters are looking for a lifeline to spare them from fresh despair. The problem is that Lisa (Emma Suarez) has amnesia after the crash, but her new pal, Jota (Nancho Novo), gladly fills in the details. The question is whether his deft reflexes can keep up with her hidden desires.
(Vincent Canby, NYT)

Bopha!
Directed by Morgan Freeman. U.S.
Morgan Freeman, twice nominated for an Oscar as an actor, now makes a strong directorial debut with "Bopha!," a big, angry, extremely well-acted movie about the powder keg labeled South Africa. Bopha is a Zulu word meaning "arrest" or "detention." Adapted from Percy Mtwa's play, "Bopha!" looks at apartheid from an unusual point of view, that of a black master sergeant in the South African police. Micah Mangena (Danny Glover) is a natural leader, strong, loyal and bright, but not so bright that he questions authority, either his own or others'. "Bopha!" is so firmly grounded in physical reality (it was shot in Zimbabwe), in the looks and passions of its characters, that its deliberate progress from one obligatory scene to the next still carries surprising emotional weight.
(Vincent Canby, NYT)

Literary Strolls in New York

By Michiko Kakutani
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "New York," F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote in "The Crack-Up," "had all the innocence of the beginning of the world." Though it would eventually disappoint him, though it would later become linked in his memory with "Bacchic diversions" and "trayed nerves," the "tall white city" whispered to him on first meeting — not unlike Daisy Buchanan in "The Great Gatsby" — "of fantastic success and eternal youth."

In 1920, the city was still wrapped in its cloak of "mystery and promise," and it promised him everything he had ever wanted: success and glory and the realization that all his dreams, however evanescent, were within a fingertip's reach.

Since then, in each generation, similar dreams have drawn writers to New York City, among them Willie Morris and Dan Wakefield, the authors of two recent memoirs about the city.

Like Fitzgerald, Morris and Wakefield migrated to Manhattan from the provinces: Morris from Mississippi via Texas, Wakefield from Indianapolis.

Like Fitzgerald, both men joined the literary racket: Morris as the editor in chief of Harper's Magazine; Wakefield as a free-lance journalist. And like Fitzgerald, both of them discovered in Manhattan an impossibly exciting world of art and society and adventure.

While Wakefield's affectionate memoir, "New York in the '50s" (Houghton Mifflin), deals with the decade of Ike and Kerouac and Joe McCarthy, Morris's discursive autobiography, "New York Days" (Little, Brown), deals with the decade of Vietnam and the assassinations.

In "New York in the '50s," everyone is dreaming of writing a novel: "Some of us did, with greater or lesser degrees of success," Wakefield remembers, "and most all of us tried at some point." In "New York Days," everyone is trying to write that special magazine piece that will capture the hum and throb of the nation, its social and political pulse.

Some of the same friends and colleagues turn up in both books — William Styron, Norman Podhoretz and the ubiquitous Norman Mailer — but Morris's New York of the '60s tends to be a racier, more glamorous place, more public in its gestures, less introspective in its passions.

Wakefield recalls going to a soiree to listen to Simone de Beauvoir and Jean-Paul Sartre. Morris recalls attending parties with Lauren Bacall, Edward M. Kennedy and Shirley MacLaine.

Wakefield's home turf was Greenwich Village, a neighborhood that "suggested creation rather than commerce," a "haven where people were not only allowed but expected to dress, speak and behave differently from the herd."

Morris lived on the Upper West Side, "a grungy and ravaged and down-at-the-heels neighborhood" in its pre-yuppie days, "where you could stand on the crowded street corners any night in the winter-of-fogues and watch people of every race and color drift by."

In the '50s, Wakefield recalls, writers liked to congregate at the White Horse Tavern on Hudson Street, where Dylan Thomas had his last drink.

Another favorite hangout was Chumley's on Bedford Street, where "Village denizens drank and ate at wooden tables surrounded by a frieze of faded dust jackets on the walls, from books by the writers who frequented the place in the '20s and '30s."

By the time Morris was at Harper's, in the mid-'60s, the literary world had begun to migrate uptown. Elaine's, on Second Avenue at 88th Street, was already on its way to becoming the "clubhouse" for a new generation of writers in search of conversation and companionship and maybe a free meal, he recalls.

"New York then seemed much like an enormous semiprivate club," he writes, "and this was the clubhouse, the small town in the throbbing metropolis, the urban enclave, giving one the warmth and togetherness of the small town."

THE analogy each author draws is to Paris. As Morris puts it: "In the '20s Hart Crane wrote of Paris, and except for a detail or two it could have been my '60s New York: 'Dinners, soirées, erratic millionaires, painters, translations, lobbyists, abstainers, music, promiscuities, oysters, Sapphic helmsmen, editors, books. And love!'"

Here is a sampling of walking tours that focus on New York City's literary history: **Saturday**

"THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE TO BROOKLYN HEIGHTS." A sunset walking tour across the bridge and through Brooklyn Heights, focusing on the literary and architectural history of the area. Stops include the homes and haunts of Walt Whitman, John Dos Passos, Norman Mailer, Truman Capote, Arthur Miller, Thomas Wolfe and others. Sponsored by Big Onion Walking Tours. 5 P. M. Fee: \$9; 57 students and the elderly. Information: (212) 439-1090.

"HISTORIC CHELSEA." A tour exploring the lives of such writers as Thomas Wolfe, Edith Wharton, Jack Kerouac and Dylan Thomas. Sponsored by Greenwich Village Literary Tours. Meet in front of the Chelsea Hotel, 222 West 23d St., at 2 P. M. Fee: \$10. Information: (212) 924-0239.

"RADICAL TEENS." West Village. A tour exploring the lives of such writers and political activists as Emma Goldman, John Reed and Eugene O'Neill. Sponsored by Greenwich Village Literary Tours. Meet at the corner of Greenwich Avenue and West 12th Street at 2 P. M. Fee: \$10. Information: (212) 924-0239.

"A WRITER'S WALK THROUGH GREENWICH VILLAGE." A tour of writers' homes and gathering places, along with some of the sites made famous in their work. Sponsored by Sidewalks of New York. Meet at the arch in Washington Square at 2 P. M. Fee: \$10. Information: (212) 517-0201.

"EDITH WHARTON AND FRIENDS." Greenwich Village. A tour exploring the lives of writers like Henry James, Stephen Crane, Frank Norris and Mark Twain. Sponsored by Greenwich Village Literary Tours. Meet at the arch in Washington Square at 4 P. M. Fee: \$10. Information: (212) 924-0239.

"THE ROARING TWENTIES." West Village. A tour exploring the lives of such writers as e.e. cummings, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Edith Wharton, Hart Crane, Theodore Dreiser and Sherwood Anderson. Sponsored by Greenwich Village Literary Tours. Meet at Jefferson Square Library, Sixth Avenue and West 10th Street, at 2 P. M. Fee: \$10. Information: (212) 924-0239.

"WRITERS AND REFORMERS: LITERARY CIVIL SERVANTS." Gramercy Park. A tour exploring the lives of Herman Melville, Washington Irving and other writers of the neighborhood who also happened to be civil servants. Sponsored by the 92d Street Y. 11 A.M. to 3:30 p.m. Fee: \$15. Information: (212) 996-1100.

"HARLEM TOUR." A tour exploring the lives of Langston Hughes, Malcolm X and other literary and political figures. Sponsored by Radical Walking Tours. Meet in front of 306 Lenox Ave., at 125th Street, at 3 P. M. Fee: \$6. Information: (718) 492-0069.

"LITERARY LOWER EAST SIDE." An exploration of Jewish immigrant life in the neighborhood, with on-site readings of the work of Henry Roth and other authors and poets. Sponsored by the 92d Street Y. 1 to 4 P. M. Fee: \$15. Information: (212) 996-1100.

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HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

CAMPS Half Moon MONTECARY JAWA LOW COST FLIGHTS ACCESS VOYAGES	TRAVEL CLASSIC CRUISE From The '50's AMERICAN DREAM SAFARI HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL TWO LOG VILLAGES by French islands	HOTELS FRANCE PLAZA MIRABEAU NEAR SEINE & EIFFEL TOWER LEBANON HOTEL AL BISTAN	ITALY ROME, HOTEL VICTORIA HOLIDAY RENTALS CARIBBEAN	PORTUGAL VALE DO LOBO, Algarve, near Faro USA STEARNSBURY, N.Y.
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On November 9th, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

PRIVATIZATION IN EUROPE

Among the topics to be covered are:

- A rundown of French companies on the list for privatization.
- The debate over privatizing British Rail.
- Europe's massive state phone monopolies.
- Performance of companies after being privatized.
- Financing the purchase of companies worth billions of dollars.

This Special Report coincides with the IHT conference on "The Future of Privatization in Europe" to be held in Paris on November 9-10. For advertising information, please contact Juanita Caspari in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 76.

Herald Tribune

Fighting Airliner-Cabin Syndrome

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

WE all know the symptoms: a dry throat, sore eyes, stuffy nose, cramped muscles, sinus pressure, throbbing head, swollen ankles and a bloated feeling. Call it airliner cabin syndrome. It's caused by sitting for hours in cramped seats with low humidity and no fresh air. Add to that the feeling that the airline may not be doing all it can to ensure your comfort and health. Indeed,

The Frequent Traveler

force-feeding food and alcohol to justify outrageous fares can add to the terminal misery.

There is, of course, no vaccine, no miracle cure. But recognizing specific symptoms and doing something about them can help to minimize the damage.

"There are two distinct things at issue," says Dr. Richard Dawood, a London-based expert in travel medicine and editor of "Travelers' Health." "First is the way you feel during the journey and immediately on arrival, and then there is jet lag; the two are completely different. If you took a 30-hour car or bus journey back home you'd feel much the same — having been up all night in cramped conditions, all of the environmental things. Jet lag steps in subsequently when your body tries to do things at all the wrong times.

"What has recently been realized is that a lot of the effects on you in the cabin is not due to dehydration through the dry atmosphere, but because you are stuck in your seat. Dry air is a factor in making your eyes, nasal passages and throat uncomfortable — but only a minor factor in fluid loss. What happens when you're sitting upright in an incredibly uncomfortable position is squashing the central blood vessels, which makes it more difficult for blood to get back to the heart. And the effect of that is to shift fluid out of the bloodstream into the tissues where it's not available to the circulation. So your feet and legs swell. By the end of the flight you may have about four pounds of fluid that is sequestered in the tissues. Unless you drink water, you are dehydrated by that amount."

A minor consequence of swollen feet is that you cannot get your shoes back on at the end of the flight. Much more alarming is the risk of a blood clot or thrombosis forming in the veins of your legs.

Researchers at the Johnson Space Center in Texas say that prolonged immobility in flight causes the body to lose large amounts of potassium — which is vital to optimum physical condition.

Dawood's prescription is to stretch your legs as often as you can, and take a minute every 30 minutes to contract and relax your calf muscles during flights to pump blood up through your veins. Drink plenty of water — at least a pint every three hours — but avoid alcohol, coffee and tea, which promote dehydration, and eat sparingly.

"Airline food is very dry; it's low in water and low in fiber, which leaves your body feeling a bit strange. Try to bring a homemade meal, crusty bread and fresh fruit," Dawood says. "And get rid of the meal tray fast so it doesn't pin you in your seat."

Little things can make a big difference. Bring a neck-support pillow or wedge a pillow behind your neck, use a moisturizer or a water atomizer to refresh the skin and wear loose-fitting clothes.

But the strategic advice is to find an empty plane where you have the space to stretch out. Dawood says: "The ideal position to travel is horizontal. You're better off sitting a row of three seats in economy — or lying on the floor — than business class — where you can't push up the armrests. Even first class doesn't always allow you to get the feet higher than your head. One way is to sit behind an empty seat, and push the seat back forward so you can stretch your legs along it."

Dr. Jim Dunlop at British Airways in

London endorses most of Dawood's advice — although not necessarily his favorite seating plan. "The most important thing for me is doing leg exercises — getting your muscle pump working — so you don't get edema, through fluid dumped in the tissues."

But well-being in the air depends a lot on the quality of air in the cabin. And this can depend on whether airlines properly maintain catalytic converters, which filter out harmful ozone (a short cough is typical of ozone — along with eye discomfort, nose and throat irritation and headache), or are trying to save fuel by turning off one or more of their air-conditioning packs.

According to a McDonnell-Douglas study in 1980, airlines typically save around one percent of fuel costs (representing millions of dollars) by cutting in half the amount of fresh air they bring into the cabin. At least 50 percent of cabin air is recirculated.

"Planes with a heavy passenger load should maintain full ventilation — when on the ground or in the air. That was a National Academy of Sciences recommendation and it's not happening," says Gray Robertson, a ventilation and pollution consultant who is president of HBI Inc. in Fairfax, Virginia.

BUT aren't pilots concerned? "Not particularly," Robertson says. "Cockpit crew get a different source of air than those in the cabin. In a 747, pilots are getting about 150 cubic feet per person of fresh air; first class gets 30 to 50 cfm per person; while economy gets less than 7 cfm per person. I'd like to point out that the current ventilation rate for buildings in the United States is a minimum of 20 cfm per person."

The best advice may be to bring your own oxygen, along with your air-cushion and lunch-pail.

DO'S AND DON'TS

Walk Around

Don't sit in a cramped seat for a long time. Get up and walk around. Falling flat, exercise your toes, feet and legs to keep the blood circulating.

Gaining Space

Do try to choose an empty plane. You

can't beat four seats across in economy. Or lie on the floor (in the first row of the nonmovie section).

Music Pains

Don't ignore pains in the calf muscles or chest when you arrive. Seek medical advice.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Albertina (tel. 534.83). To Nov. 14: "Landscape Art in the Age of Rembrandt." Features a selection of Dutch drawings from the 16th and 17th centuries by Bruegel the Elder, Steenbrant, Avercamp, Doomer and Ruysdael, as well as a selection of Rembrandt's landscape drawings.

BELGIUM

Brussels
Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel. 217.22.11). Oct. 20, 22, 26, 29, 31: A new production of Bizet's "Carmen" with Graciela Araya and Kathryn Harries singing Carmen, and Richard Margison or Stephen O'Hara in Don José's role.

Liege
Musée d'Art Wallon (tel. 236.094). To Oct. 31: "Tout Siméon." Manuscripts, photos, objects and first editions belonging to Georges Siméon, the prolific Belgian-French novelist, whose Paris police Inspector Malgret is one of the most famous characters in detective fiction.

BRITAIN

London
Barbican Art Gallery (tel. 638.5403). To Dec. 12: "Bill Brantley: Photographs 1926-53." A retrospective of Brantley's work including early photographs from Hungary and Spain, social documentary work in Britain before World War II, as well as landscapes, portraits, studies of cities and collages.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel. 438.7438). To Dec. 12: "American Art in the 20th Century." An exhibition of more than 230 works by 60 artists highlighting the development of American sculpture and painting since 1913, starting with Marcel Duchamp and ending with Mike Kelly. Also included are works by Abstract Expressionists such as Pollock, Rothko; Pop artists such as Lichtenstein and Minimalists such as Bruce Nauman and Richard Serra.

Tate Gallery (tel. 887.8000). To Nov. 7: "Burne-Jones: Watercolors and Drawings." Features 70 studies for paintings and stained glass windows from all periods of his career. Burne-Jones was a self-taught artist and, obsessed with creating a form of ideal beauty, was fastidious in the preparation of every detail of his pictures.

Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel. 477.01.01). To Nov. 21: "Recent Paintings and Drawings of Lucian Freud." The Berlin-born grandson of Sigmund Freud portrays family members, lovers and friends, often in the nude. One of the most striking works is a self-portrait of the artist, dressed only in a pair of unlaced boots and holding up a palette knife. The exhibition will travel to New York and Madrid.

CANADA

Montreal
Canadian Center for Architecture (tel. 839.7000). To Jan. 2: "Exploring Rome: Piranesi and his Contemporaries." Features drawings, sketches, prints, books, letters and manuscripts showing how 18th-century artists, including Italian engraver and architect Giovanni Piranesi, explored their studies and explorations in Rome, created and spread a new vision of antiquity.

FRANCE

Marseille
Opéra de Marseille (tel. 81.55.00.70). Oct. 5 to 17: Verdi's "La Forza del Destino"; Nov. 12 to 20: Shostakovich's "Lady Macbeth of Minsk".
Paris
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 47.73.12.33). To Dec. 13: "Maniériste, Une Histoire Parallèle: 1980-1990." More than 200 paintings, sculptures and drawings by 60 artists, including Picasso, Bacon, Dubuffet, Rauschenberg, Matta, Tapies, Soulages, Manessier, Soto and Pollock.



Japanese print of a courtesan, on view in Amsterdam.

Institut du Monde Arabe (tel. 40.51.38.38). To Feb. 28: "Syria: Mémoire et Civilisation." Art objects covering the history of Syria from the golden age of Mari, Ebla and Ugarit in the 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C., to the Arab conquest, Islamic Golden Age and the Ottoman domination from the 16th to early 20th centuries.

Jeu de Paume (tel. 47.03.12.50). To Oct. 17: "Tales." Initially inspired by the archaic sculptures of the Cyclades and ancient Greece, and later by Giacometti and Calder, Tales elaborates a visual world inspired by his discovery of the properties of magnetism.

Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel. 42.60.32.14). To Jan. 2: "Faberge, Orfèvre des Tsars." Features the Imperial Easter eggs created by Fabergé, each of them hiding animals, miniatures, music boxes or coaches, as well as figures and flowers sculpted in Russian stones.

Musée du Petit Palais (tel. 42.65.12.73). To Dec. 5: "Chels d'Orsavaux du Musée des Beaux-Arts de Leipzig." Includes works by 15th and 16th-century German painters (Cranach the Elder); as well as 19th-century Romantic artists (Caspar David Friedrich); paintings by 17th-century Dutch painters (Hals and Steenbrant); drawings by Italian artists of the 16th and 17th centuries (Bernini).

Musée d'Orsay (tel. 40.49.48.65). To Jan. 2, 1994: "From Cézanne to Mattisse: Masterpieces from the Musée de la Ville de Paris." Seventy-two pictures selected from the collection of Dr. Albert C. Barnes, who from 1912 until his death bought 2,000 art works, including an exceptional selection of late 19th- and early 20th-century paintings. Exhibited among others are Cézanne's "Les Grandes Baigneuses" and "Les Joueurs de Cartes," Renoir's "Le Déjeuner de Vivre." The exhibition will travel to Tokyo and Philadelphia. Opéra Bastille (tel. 44.73.13.99). Oct. 5, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16: Myung-Whun Chung conducting Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" in Werner Herzog's new production.

lection of courtesan prints and their influence on his work.

Utrecht
Centraal Museum (tel. 362.362). To Oct. 31: "Jan van Goyen (1627-1698)." Features 50 paintings and 70 drawings and etchings, including a series of erotic drawings by the Belgian pioneer of Expressionism.

SPAIN

Barcelona
Fundació Antoni Tàpies (tel. 487.0315). To Nov. 7: "Brassat." Features 160 photographs presenting a new view of Surrealism, and revealing the role of images and found objects in the work of Breton, Aragon and Bataille. It also shows how Hungarian-born Brassat was influenced by Art Informel and other 20th-century artistic movements.

SWITZERLAND

Lugano
Fondazione Thyssen-Bornemisza, Villa Favarita (tel. 51.61.52). To Oct. 31: "Lost Embers of the Silk Road: Buddhist Art from Kiara Kholo 10th-13th Centuries." A collection of masterpieces which surfaced in 1908 after being buried for nearly 700 years in the sands of the Gobi Desert, and kept at the State Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg. Included in the exhibition are Tibetan-style thangkas, scroll paintings of the Song dynasty, books and sculptures.

Martigny
Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel. 22.39.78). To Nov. 21: "Edgar Degas: 1834-1917." More than 70 sculptures and 130 paintings, sketches and drawings of Degas favoring themes: horses, ballerinas, prostitutes, books and sculptures.

UNITED STATES

Chicago
The Art Institute of Chicago (tel. 312.443.3600). To Nov. 30: "Max Ernst: Dada and the Dawn of Surrealism." 120 paintings, collages, drawings, as well as pieces involving photomontage, overpainting, and the rubbing technique the Surrealist painter invented over the years 1912-1927. Most of his works depend on an irrational juxtaposition of unrelated elements.

New York
Brooklyn Academy of Music (tel. 718.638.41.00). Oct. 13: "The Cove." The first work in three acts by composer Steve Reich and his wife, video artist Beryl Korot, will open the Next Wave Festival. The libretto includes excerpts from the Pentateuch and the Koran, as well as videotaped interviews of Israelis, Palestinians and Americans, and explores the common roots of Jews and Arabs, through the central figure of Abraham.

Metropolitan Museum (tel. 212.570.3951). To Oct. 31: "The Day After Tomorrow: The Secret of Scotland Trayer." Images of the nude, ranging from the chest to the erotic, in drawings, prints and sculpture. The collection was assembled by Scottd Trayer, co-owner and editor of the lifestyle-art magazine The Day After Tomorrow. Featuring more than 250 objects from 17 countries, the exhibition chronicles the folk heritage of Latin American artistic expression. It features a selection of objects made for ceremonial, utilitarian and decorative purposes.

Washington
The Corcoran Gallery of Art (tel. 202.638.1903). To Oct. 10: "Visions del Pueblo: The Folk Art of Latin America." Featuring more than 250 objects from 17 countries, the exhibition chronicles the folk heritage of Latin American artistic expression. It features a selection of objects made for ceremonial, utilitarian and decorative purposes.

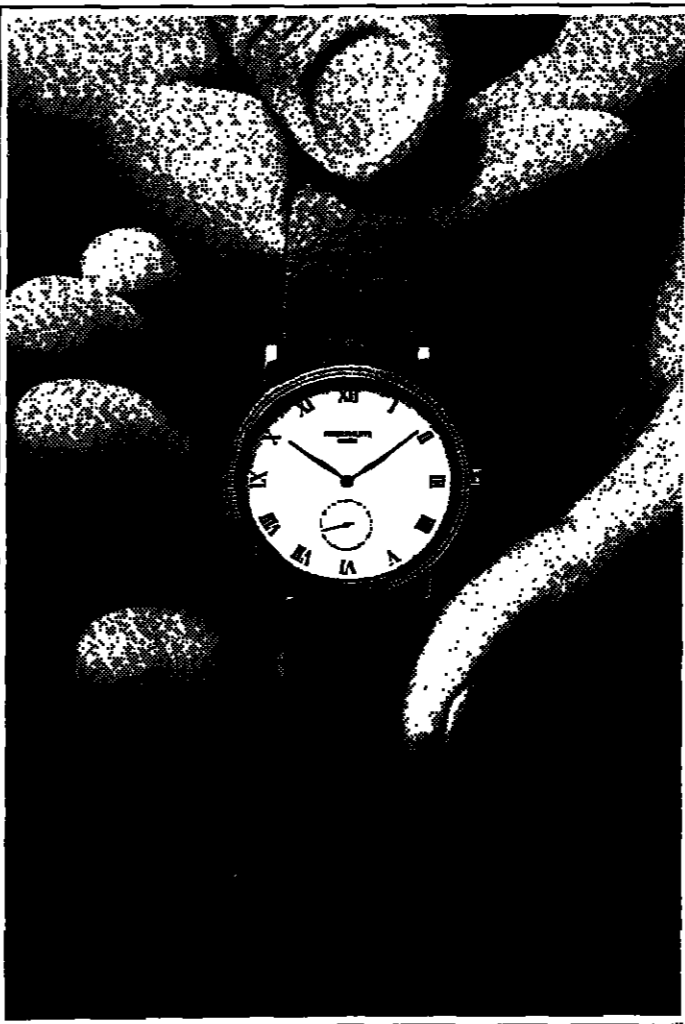
National Gallery (tel. 202.737.4215). To Dec. 5: "Renaissance Portrait Medals." 160 medals from the 15th and 16th centuries, combining portraits, narratives, texts, iconographic puzzles and allegorical expressions of Renaissance culture.

AT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS



Carrier/Hotel	Location	Deal
Air Canada	Trans-Atlantic	Two-for-one (partner free) in first and business class if you pay for round-trip with American Express card. Oct. 15 to March 31.
All Nippon Airways/USAir	Europe to North America	ANA business-class passengers get upgrade to first class, and use of USAir Club lounges, if they continue on USAir. From Oct. 1.
American Airlines/Hilton Hotels	Worldwide	Members of Hilton HHonors and American AAdvantage programs can win one million AAdvantage miles. Winner will be person who has recorded the greatest number of stays at U.S. Hiltons and international Conrad hotels between Aug. 16 and Nov. 15.
Alitalia	Britain to Italy	Club Ulisse frequent-flyer members earn one business ticket, or two economy, for five business round-trips between Britain and Italy.
British Airways	Worldwide	New "Dream Ticket" program gives extra miles for a specific trip to members of Executive Club frequent flyer program for full-fare trips between Oct. 1 and March 31.
British Midland	Britain to Continent	Diamond Europass allows 10 business flights within three months with savings of 37 percent to 65 percent on business fares. Pass ranges from £799 (about \$1,200) to £999.
British Midland	Britain/International	Join Diamond Club before end of November and get 300 points - a round-trip on any domestic route. Points can be redeemed for BM international flights, and flights with partners SAS, Virgin and United.
Canadian Airlines	Manchester to Toronto	Upgrade to business class costs £125 on nonstop departures, bringing savings of up to £1,596 on business round-trip. Until Oct. 23.
Cathay Pacific Airways/Malaysia Airlines/Singapore Airlines	Worldwide	Passages frequent-flyer program has linked up with Shangri-La, Pan Pacific, Inter-Continental, Hilton and Hyatt hotels. All offer credits of 1,000 kilometers per stay.
JAL	All routes	Mileage Bank now gives frequent-flyer credits on all fares: Full economy earns 80 percent of actual miles, discount economy 50 percent.
JAL	Europe to Japan	Members of JAL Mileage Bank Europe get "double mileage" in all classes until Nov. 31.
Malaysia Airlines	From London to any destination via Kuala Lumpur	Two-for-one in first class, plus a free night at Regent Hotel in Kuala Lumpur. Until Oct. 31.
Northwest Airlines	Britain to United States	Automatic upgrade on all flights except direct connections to Minneapolis-St. Paul. Passengers who pay full fares will be upgraded to the class above on trans-Atlantic leg of journey. Until Oct. 31.
Sabena	London to Brussels	Skypass provides unlimited economy travel for one month for £549. Alternative version, five round-trips in 90 days, costs £799.
SAS	United States to Europe	"Fly Stay" business-class packages offer first night free and 50 percent off rack rate thereafter at SAS International hotels and Swissotel. Until Dec. 31.
Singapore Airlines	Manchester to Singapore	Two-for-one in business class. Until Oct. 31.
TWA	United States/Trans-Atlantic	Partner tickets (second ticket 50 percent off) for full-fare travel within United States until Jan. 31. Partner tickets for full-fare travel from United States to Europe Nov. 1 to March 31.
TWA	Worldwide	Frequent Flyer Bonus program has lined up new partners: Inter-Continental, Avis, Sprint and Visa/MasterCard.

For more than a century and a half, Patek Philippe has been known as the finest watch in the world. The reason is very simple. It is made differently. It is made using skills and techniques that others have lost or forgotten. It is made with attention to detail very few people would notice. It is made, we have to admit, with a total disregard for time. If



a particular Patek Philippe movement requires four years of continuous work to bring to absolute perfection, we will take four years. The result will be a watch that is unlike any other. A watch that conveys quality from first glance and first touch. A watch with a distinction: generation after generation it has been worn, loved and collected by those who are very difficult to please; those who will only accept the best. For the day that you take delivery of your Patek Philippe, you will have acquired the best. Your watch will be a masterpiece, quietly reflecting your own values. A watch that was made to be treasured.

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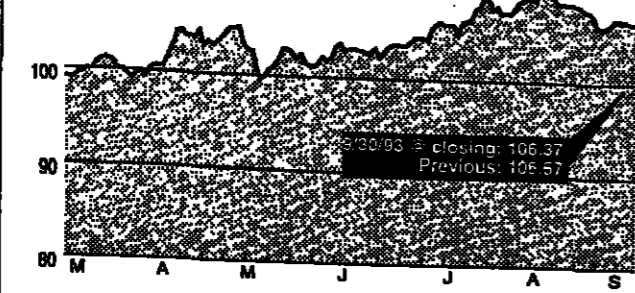
BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Friday, October 1, 1993



THE TRIB INDEX: 106.37

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

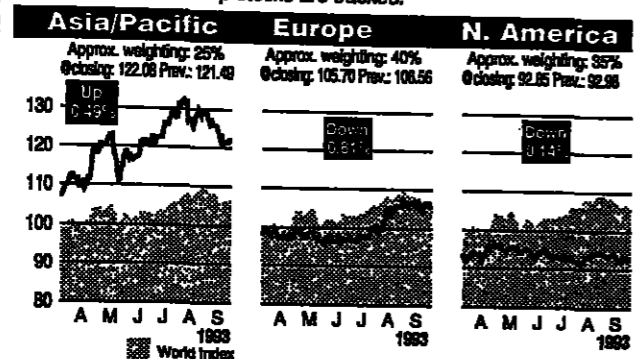


Table with 4 columns: Index Name, Current Value, % Change, and % Change from Previous. Rows include Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, and Miscellaneous.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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WALL STREET WATCH

Money Flowing to Stocks Isn't Staying in the U.S.

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mutual fund investors are increasingly sending their money out of the United States. And that could cause some indignation in the home market. The flood of money into stock funds abroad, which has been growing for several months, is now being joined by money leaving to invest in bond funds elsewhere, money managers say.

"We have relatively flat domestic equity cash flows and stratospheric international equity fund sales," a spokesman for Scudder, Stevens & Clark said, discussing sales figures for September. He added that Scudder's international bond fund was now the group's biggest-selling bond fund.

At T. Rowe Price, "international funds represent 90 percent of the money going into our stock funds," a spokesman said.

The unprecedented flow of money into equity funds has played an important role this year in driving the U.S. stock market up, despite a high volume of stock offerings. But the increasing interest in markets abroad is starting to slow the rate of money going into the domestic funds. As a result, funds in the United States are starting to see their cash reserves fall as money is spent to buy new issues. At the end of September, 8.6 percent of domestic stock fund assets were in cash, the lowest figure since March 1992.

Overall, stock mutual funds took in a record \$12.1 billion in August, according to figures released this week by the Investment Company Institute, a trade group. The previous peak was \$11.6 billion, set in April. In the first eight months of 1993, \$81.9 billion came in, more than in all of 1992, which had been the record year. But the cash flow into funds that invest solely in American stocks was just \$6.6 billion, up marginally from July's total of \$6.6 billion but still the second lowest figure of the year.

Funds that invest solely or primarily in foreign stocks took in \$5.4 billion in August, up 74 percent from July's \$3.1 billion, which had been the record month. Through the first eight months of the year, such funds took in \$17.4 billion, more than twice the amount that came in during all of 1992, which itself was a record.

Within U.S. equity funds, the largest cash flows seem to be coming into conservative offerings—which some fund companies see as indicating that new investors are trying to take as little risk as possible.

Among bond funds, the stars in August were global funds, which took in \$1.3 billion, the most since October 1991. Junk bond funds saw their net inflows fall off to \$366 million, down from \$946 million in July, and some fund managers reported large outflows this month.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates (USD vs various currencies), Eurocurrency Deposits (rates for various terms), Key Money Rates (discount rates, Treasury bills), and Forward Rates (rates for various periods).

For Foreign Investors, Hong Kong's Future Is Now

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Beijing and Britain are squabbling over Hong Kong's sovereignty, but international investors now consider the British colony just another Chinese city and are pouring into the market.

To judge from the roaring stock market here, including another record close Thursday in the Hang Seng Index, 1997 has already arrived and passed uneventfully, at least in financial terms.

Analysts say there is such a wave of foreign funds seeking exposure to China's booming economy, much of it American mutual fund money, that stock market performance no longer serves its traditional role as a reliable indicator of political confidence.

"This has always been a manic-depressive market," said Bob Broadfoot of Political and Economic Risk Consultants, a trading environment where meaning words from China—a threat not to honor major government contracts after 1997, for example—can knock 23 percent off the Hang Seng in a few days, as happened last November.

"But the market has more properly put Hong Kong under perspective," said Mr. Broadfoot, citing a "profound change" in the colony. "What happens in China is what counts now," he said.

Investors consider the British colony just another city in China—the one where its best stocks trade. Evidence of the transformation exists in the Hang Seng's recent strong performance. On Thursday it reached a record high of 7,676.22, despite a deepening chill in Chinese-British relations that until lately would have sent investors running for cover.

Beijing and London remain bitterly deadlocked in negotiations over Governor Chris Patten's proposed electoral reforms. Mr. Patten must explain the yearlong impasse, and chart a solution, in his annual policy address on Wednesday.

Fearful that a frustrated Mr. Patten might press forward despite China's fierce opposition, Beijing has warned it will undo any dispensing electoral reforms. Last week, it also republished an 11-year-old speech by China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, which obliquely threatens a Chinese takeover before 1997 in the event of "major disturbances."

That the old rhetoric resurfaced only days before a scheduled meeting Friday between the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, and his British counterpart, Douglas Hurd, has deepened local concerns that Beijing and London are headed for more strained relations.

However, the traditionally skittish stock market, which soared 125.12 points, or 1.66 percent, Thursday, is watchful, but not worried enough to turn "buy" orders into "sell."

"The U.S. institutions with their deep pockets have held this market up when other investors have definitely been sellers," said Clive Weeden of Nomura Research Institute. "It provides Mr. Patten with a buffer he didn't have before."

American investors are widely credited with leading a foreign charge into the Hang Seng that has ignored local politics and altered the market's volatile personality. Faced with low yields in other investments, U.S. investors have poured \$62 billion into mutual funds in the first 8 months of 1993.

See HONG KONG, Page 13

A Giant Joins Jakarta Exchange

Barito Timber, Newest Listing, Is Also Its Largest

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — Three life-size bronze sculptures of prancing horses—dominate the entrance foyer of the tower block in which Prjogo Pongoso has his penthouse office.

They symbolize the fortunes of Mr. Prjogo, a 49-year-old Indonesian of Chinese descent who has worked his way up from being a small-time timber trader in Kalimantan in the 1970s to head the Barito Pacific group of companies, one of the largest and fastest-growing conglomerates in Indonesia.

"I like horses because they have stamina, and that is needed in business," Mr. Prjogo said in a recent interview.

The Barito Pacific group, which is privately owned, has interests spanning logging and wood-based industries in Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua-New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, as well as plantations, pulp and paper, property, banking and petrochemicals in Indonesia.

When PT Barito Pacific Timber, the only arm of Mr. Prjogo's business empire to offer shares to the public, joins the Jakarta Stock Exchange on Friday, it will become the largest company on the market, accounting for at least 10 percent of capitalization.

Mr. Prjogo is the founder and chairman of the Barito Pacific group and president-commissioner of Barito Pacific Timber. The company is Indonesia's leading producer of plywood. Its exports in 1992 to Asia, North America, the Middle East and Europe accounted for about 13 percent of global trade in the product.

Indonesia accounts for around 70 percent of world supplies of plywood made from tropical hardwood. Barito Pacific Timber owns 2.2 million hectares (5.4 million acres) of forest concession rights granted by the Indonesian government and has access to a further 2.86 million hectares of concessions belonging to the group.

Critics of Mr. Prjogo, a low-key tycoon who seldom speaks to the press, concede that he is an astute entrepreneur and skillful manager.

But they attribute much of his rapid rise since the late 1980s to patronage from President Suharto and business connections with members of his family, particularly Siti Hardjanti Rukmana, the president's eldest daughter, and Bambang Trihatmodjo, his second son.

Like the other four adult children of Mr. Suharto, Mrs. Rukmana and Mr. Bambang have extensive business interests. "All the really big conglomerates in Indonesia have strong political connections," a Western banker said. "That is how they get favorable contracts and concessions from the government and loans from state banks."

An Indonesian executive said he was concerned that many large projects were being awarded by the government on the basis of political connections.

Many big projects, he said, "now have to go through the sons of the president."

See INDONESIA, Page 13

Martin Marietta Says Its Job Cuts Will Total 11,000

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

BETHESDA, Maryland — Martin Marietta Corp. announced Thursday that it was eliminating or consolidating plants in 10 states to save \$1.5 billion over the next five years as part of a restructuring plan that will see 11,000 jobs lost.

In another corporate cutback, USAir Group Inc. announced in Arlington, Virginia, that it expected to post a third-quarter pretax loss of about \$180 million and would eliminate jobs for 2,500 airport employees and mechanics.

USAir, which also said it would post its fifth consecutive annual loss, said the third-quarter loss included a one-time pretax charge of \$75 million for severance, early retirement and other personnel costs.

Martin Marietta's consolidation, which the defense contractor said was already under way, is to result in the loss of 9,000 jobs this year and 2,000 over the next five years. Of those jobs, 7,000 have already been eliminated, the company said.

Martin Marietta facilities in Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Georgia and Vermont will be affected, although Vermont will gain jobs.

Since acquiring General Electric Co.'s aerospace division in April, Martin Marietta said, it has cut staff by 46,000, mostly in aerospace and information systems.

Among the facilities the company said it would close is the former GE Aerospace headquarters in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Its operations are to be combined with those at Martin's headquarters in Bethesda.

"While today's announcement completes all planned consolidations, further actions could be required if the defense budget continues to be significantly cut, or if business units are unable to remain competitive," Chairman Norman R. Augustine said.

The job cuts at USAir represent more than 3 percent of its 46,000 employees. The cuts will begin in November and are to be completed by mid-1994, USAir said.

The carrier, which imposed a hiring freeze in September, said it also expected to reduce employment by a further 3,000 this year through attrition.

About 1,800 of the job cuts will come from the ranks of airport gate and counter staff, many of whom will be replaced by part-time workers, a spokesman said. He said he did not know how many part-timers would be hired.

The news took the mechanics' union by surprise. "I had no knowledge of any announcement," said Vic Mazzocco, general chairman of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers' District Lodge 141 in Pittsburgh. "I am outraged that the method of notification is through a news service."

(A.P., Reuters, Bloomberg)

Crédit Lyonnais Spurs Koch on MGM

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Crédit Lyonnais has told William I. Koch, the investor who won the America's Cup yacht race last year, that it would not talk to him about selling Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., both parties said Thursday.

Although U.S. law requires the bank to divest itself of MGM and its sister studio, United Artists, by 1997, Crédit Lyonnais wants to rebuild the damaged motion picture operations of the company before selling them. Mr. Koch, however, is eager to merge the technology of his computer company, Kendall Square Research Corp., with the libraries of 4,500 films of MGM and UA, to provide home video on demand carried by such means as telephone lines.

Kendall Square makes supercomputers, which make use of many processing chips. This kind of architecture, Mr. Koch said, would be especially useful in a service that can accept multiple requests to view films from homes, then transmit the movies to purchasers.

Mr. Koch said in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, that he received a letter Wednesday from François Gillet, the managing director of the French state-controlled bank, refusing his request to discuss a bid and to receive financial information about MGM. Spokesmen for the bank confirmed that Mr. Gillet had sent the letter.

A spokesman for Crédit Lyonnais in New York said MGM would be far more valuable with operating studios. Production dwindled at MGM and effectively ended at UA when the studios were under the control of Giancarlo Parretti, who bought the company with financial backing from Crédit Lyonnais. The bank took over the studio last year, after Mr. Parretti defaulted on loans.

Mr. Koch said Thursday that he thought the refusal to negotiate "came from the bank" and that he was considering going over the heads of the current managers, many of whom were appointed by the previous Socialist government, and instead seek the aid of the state.

A Crédit Lyonnais spokesman in Paris said Thursday that the decision when to sell the studios would be decided by the bank, not the government. The New York spokesman suggested 1995 might be an appropriate time and that Mr. Koch was welcome to bid.

Mr. Koch said that as well as seeking the film library, he thought he could run a studio more efficiently than the Hollywood norm. He suggested replacing the current "star system" in which a big-name actor is considered the main reason to see a movie with a team effort.

Europe Expects Little From Change at Bundesbank's Top

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The transfer of power at the helm of the Deutsche Bundesbank set for Friday is likely to be a mixed blessing for Europe, which may be happy to see Helmut Schlesinger leave as president but is unsure what to expect from Hans Tietmeyer, his designated successor.

Mr. Tietmeyer, 62, and Mr. Schlesinger, who retires Friday at age 69, share a missionary zeal when it comes to preaching the gospel of monetary stability and defending the Deutsche mark, in particular, from inflation.

While Mr. Schlesinger spent most of his working life at the Bundesbank, however, Mr. Tietmeyer spent the greater part of his professional career among politicians in Bonn.

While Mr. Schlesinger has been portrayed by some as a nationalist technocrat who helped drive the European Monetary System to the brink of collapse, Mr. Tietmeyer is more inclined to think as a European even when duty requires him to put Germany first, people who know him have said.

Nevertheless, Mr. Tietmeyer, who will be starting a six-year term as the German central bank's president, is likely to bring the central bank to change of policy and little change of personality, analysts said.

"He will be extra careful to avoid the impression of leaning toward Bonn, because that suspicion is so strong," one central bank source who asked not to be named said.

Operating Net Up at Ferruzzi

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA, the Italian chemicals and agriculture company that has been plagued by debts and scandals, said Thursday its pretax operating profit rose 65 percent, to 722 billion lire (\$457 million), in the first half of the year, in part because of gains related to currency fluctuations.

Ferruzzi did not release its net loss for the period because it said a restructuring plan that must be approved by creditor banks in the next two weeks could alleviate its debt financing costs for the period.

Ferruzzi in August said its gross debts declined to 28.8 trillion lire as of May 31, from 31.1 trillion lire at the end of 1992.

First-half sales rose 19 percent, to 114.9 trillion lire, from 9.64 trillion a year earlier.

Montedison SpA, Ferruzzi's main industrial holding, said its first-half operating profit doubled to 784 billion lire because of improved margins and the effect of the devalued lira.

Advertisement for BLANCPAIN watches. Features a large image of a watch and the text: "SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE." Includes contact information for LUIGI VERGA S.A.S. in Milano, Italy.

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Undercut By Portfolio Shifts

There were worries over GM's underfunded pension liability to the face of proposed legislation that would tighten rules governing pension plans. Moreover, analysts said pending labor discussions with Chrysler and a recent agreement between Ford Motor and the United Auto Workers will result in increased pension payouts, a negative for GM which has the largest underfunded pension liability among US companies.

Global Marine, an energy exploration company was third, up 1/4 to 4%. Oil prices rose following the OPEC output accord Wednesday. UAL fell 3/4 to 137 1/2. United Airlines flight attendants withdrew from an employee coalition seeking to gain control of the company.

NeorX led the over-the-counter actives, rising 9/32 to 2 5/16. Eastman Kodak's Sterling Winthrop subsidiary sold 2.91 million of its shares. NeorX was an 8 percent stake. The buyer was not identified.

NeorX also said Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH, a German drug company, bought 937,500 shares of unregistered for \$3.6 million. Both transactions stem from a NeorX agreement with a Boehringer unit that calls for the unit to make a cancer imaging agent for NeorX.

General Motors fell 2 1/4 to 41 1/4, leading the New York Stock Exchange active issues.

Bullish U.S. Data Give Dollar 2-Pfennig Boost

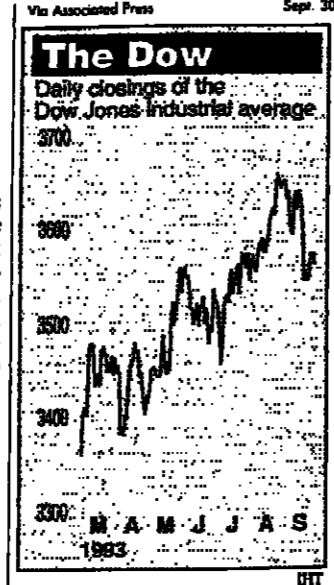
September from 47.3 percent in August. Analysts saw this as a sign that next week's employment report for September might be more upbeat than previously expected.

Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 1.4255 Swiss francs from 1.4120 francs and to 5.6963 French francs from 5.6265 francs. The pound fell to \$1.4960 from \$1.5135.

The dollar touched a six-year high of 1.3773 the Canadian dollars before slipping to 1.3340. The Bank of Canada was reported to have bought Canadian dollars for U.S. dollars. Analysts said Canada's currency was the victim of weak debt ratings and political uncertainty.

The Australian dollar, which hit a 6.5-year low of 64.13 U.S. cents rebounded to 64.42 cents late in the day.

New weekly jobless claims dropped to 329,000 from a revised 340,000 for the prior week. But the strongest signal came from the employment component of the Chicago purchasing managers index, which jumped to 51.5 percent for



NYSE Most Actives

Table listing NYSE Most Actives with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes stocks like GM, Ford, and Chrysler.

AMEX Most Actives

Table listing AMEX Most Actives with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes stocks like NeorX and Eastman Kodak.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary with columns for Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues, and High/Low.

AMEX Diary

Table listing AMEX Diary with columns for Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues, and High/Low.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues, and High/Low.

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Table showing Dow Jones Averages: Industrial, Composite, and Transportation.

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Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes: Industrial, Composite, and Transportation.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes: Composite, Industrial, and Transportation.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes: Composite, Industrial, and Transportation.

AMEX Stock Index

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Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages: 30 Year, 10 Year, and 1 Year.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales: NYSE 4-p.m. volume, AMEX 4-p.m. volume, NASDAQ 4-p.m. volume.

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Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading: Buy, Sell, Short.

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Table showing S&P 100 Index Options: Call, Put, Open, High, Low, Last, Change.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures: Food, Metals, Financial.

Food

Table showing Food futures: Cocoa, Coffee, Wheat, Corn.

Metals

Table showing Metals futures: Aluminum, Copper, Nickel, Zinc.

Financial

Table showing Financial futures: 3-month Eurodollar, 3-month Eurodollar.

U.S. AT THE CLOSE

Table showing U.S. AT THE CLOSE: Government Bonds, Industrial.

1,200 Jobs Cut at Chemical Waste

OAK BROOK, Illinois (Bloomberg) — Chemical Waste Management Inc. said Thursday it would cut 1,200 jobs, or about a quarter of its workforce, by the end of 1994 and take a \$363 million third-quarter charge as part of a restructuring to meet slack demand.

U.S. Personal Income Up in August

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Commerce Department said Thursday that Americans' personal income rose strongly in August and joblessness edged down last week, two indications that the economy is doing better than during the first half of the year.

Berkshire to Acquire Dexter Shoe

OMAHA (Bloomberg) — Berkshire Hathaway Inc. said Thursday it would acquire Dexter Shoe Co., a privately held company, for stock worth about \$420 million.

Nestlé Buys U.S. Mineral Water Firm

VEVEY, Switzerland (Reuters) — Nestlé SA, Europe's biggest food company, said it had bought Deer Park Spring Water Inc., a mineral water subsidiary of Clorox Co. of the United States. The purchase price was not given.

Prudential Expected to Pay Fines

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Prudential Securities Inc. expects to pay about \$370 million to settle federal and state civil charges that it improperly sold limited partnership units to investors in the 1980s and may also be liable for securities law violations.

For the Record

US West Inc. said its communications unit would redeem eight long-term debt issues totaling about \$1.1 billion. (Bloomberg) Gebe Daggel, who was charged last year with turning Mademoiselle into a cutting-edge magazine for young women in their 20s, resigned as editor-in-chief over what was described by S. I. Newhouse Jr., chairman of Condé Nast Publications Inc. as "conceptual differences." (NYT)

Oil Market Holds Onto Gains

NEW YORK — Oil markets held Thursday to most of the gains sparked on Wednesday by a new OPEC production accord.

Crude oil on the New York Mercantile Exchange for November delivery closed 12 cents higher, at \$18.79 a barrel. Traders said markets were now in a more reflective mood after the accord sent oil prices soaring 70 cents a barrel late Wednesday.

"It's the right amount to balance the market, allowing for a little bit of leakage," said Geoff Pyne, an analyst with UBS LL.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed to limit its production to 24.52 million barrels of oil per day.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing World Stock Markets: Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures: Grains, Livestock, Food.

Grains

Table showing Grains futures: Wheat, Corn, Soybeans.

Livestock

Table showing Livestock futures: Cattle, Hogs, Pigs.

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Table showing Food futures: Cocoa, Coffee, Sugar.

U.S. AT THE CLOSE

Table showing U.S. AT THE CLOSE: Government Bonds, Industrial.

Metals

Table showing Metals futures: Aluminum, Copper, Nickel, Zinc.

Financial

Table showing Financial futures: 3-month Eurodollar, 3-month Eurodollar.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes: S&P 500, NYSE, AMEX, NASDAQ.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes: Energy, Agriculture, Metals.

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Oil Firms Refine Retail Strategy Gas Stations Offer New Services to Keep Revenue Up

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At a gasoline station beside a busy highway in London's East End, a clutch of men and women in conservative suits meekly troop into the men's toilet, only to emerge minutes later smiling. All it seems, have seen the future and are duly impressed. The station is a prototype of a new model that, from its toilets with multicolored tiles and full-length mirrors to its choice of cash machines from two different banks, aims to be exceedingly, endearingly kind to its customers. The visitors, led by Helen Clark, head of marketing for Texaco Inc.'s British unit, are executives who have come to see just how far the company may go to woo customers in an increasingly competitive market.

Meanwhile, across the forecourt, Bernard Dooling, a director of 20/20, the design firm that helped create the station, excitedly tells a reporter about the customer who was eight and one-half months pregnant.

"She was here last week at midnight eating a hot dog," he gushed, claiming this as proof that the station, in spite of the neighborhood, the hour and the traditionally gritty image of gas stations everywhere, had become a beacon of serenity and safety.

Once they were said to rule the world. Today, in Europe and elsewhere, executives of the world's biggest oil companies take toilet breaks and talk about late-night snackers. Meanwhile, their stations take in dry cleaning, bake bread, microwave bratwurst and do whatever else they can to augment their dwindling gasoline profits.

"These days, less than half of our revenues come from the sale of gasoline and lubricants," said Uwe Reif, a spokesman for BP Oil Germany, whose newest innovation is in-shop bistros.

In America, small grocery stores installed gasoline pumps decades ago, and the oil companies tardily fought back by showing aside the fan belts and oil filters in their cramped shops and stocking up on milk and cookies. In Europe, the process evolved in the opposite direction and is far more recent.

Here, the arrival in recent years of the hypermarkets selling gasoline at discount prices took an already tough and overcrowded gasoline market and made it brutal.

In just five years, hypermarkets in Britain have come from nowhere to capture 15 percent of the gasoline market. "That's equivalent to the share of a large oil company," says Robert Wine, a spokesman for BP Oil U.K. In France, the hypermarkets now command a 40 percent market share.

Even for the largest and most diversified of the oil majors, the retail end of the business is big business. Jeremy Hudson, an oil industry

analyst at Lehman Brothers in London, expects Royal Dutch/Shell Group, for instance, to post profit of \$4 billion this year, \$1.2 billion of which will come from retail sales—a sector of its business that increasingly relies on groceries, fast food and car washes for turnover.

Mr. Hudson terms sales of non-oil goods "very important indeed" and predicts that as oil companies expand and upgrade their stations' shops, the distinction between grocery and gasoline retailing will grow ever more fuzzy.

In making the transition, the oil companies face huge hurdles, the highest of which may be their own traditions and cultures.

"The petroleum business is a very special business," said Roy Strasburger, head of international marketing at Texas-based Strasburger Enterprises, a company that is currently tutoring Shell as well as Austria's state-

owned oil company OMV on the fine art of sales. Typically, a gas station used to sell only three or four products or grades of gasoline. Its goods were nonperishable, and they came from a single supplier.

Now their shops, which in Europe average a mere 75 square meters (89.5 square yards), are stuffed with as many as 2,000 products from a wicker of suppliers.

"It's a very different kind of business," said Charles Goodyear, head of food products marketing for Exxon Co. International, a unit of Exxon Corp. in New Jersey. Twenty percent of Exxon's 5,000 Esso stations in Europe now feature squeaky-clean new shops, and more are on the way. Esso's innovation is the in-store bakery, and like the others, it is edging into fast foods as well.

At Shell, meanwhile, one of the hot topics is sandwiches. Its Select shops in Britain are moving as many as 300 sandwiches a day, five times the sales of the United States.

"It's a real emerging area for us," says John Lawler, shops marketing manager for Shell U.K. Joyfully he notes the paucity in Europe of fast-food outlets geared to the region's growing drive-in trade and the overcrowded parking lots of the few that do exist.

With gasoline-station shops across Europe posting annual sales growth of 20 percent at a time of steady or falling sales of gasoline, the oil companies are pouring money into their shops at record rates.

The oil companies also have benefited from Europe's tangled mass of legislation on shopping hours. In most countries, the laws have long made an exception for sales of gasoline. In Germany, where shop hours are among the most restrictive in the world, most shops must close at 6:30 P.M. on weekdays and 2 P.M. on weekends. A legal loophole, however, allows sales of items necessary to keep cars and their drivers running.

Oil companies have unabashedly exploited that opening, selling everything from magazines to soft drinks. In Norway, where bakeries are closed on Sundays, Esso has done a booming business as the virtual monopoly supplier of fresh baked bread.

Du Pont to Cut 1,200 Jobs in European Units

The Associated Press

LONDON — Du Pont Co., the U.S. chemicals company, said Thursday it planned to eliminate 1,200 jobs from its European nylon division, two weeks after it announced 1,600 job cuts in the United States.

Du Pont said 860 jobs would be lost in Britain, where the company will close a plant in Pontypool, Wales, and scale back operations in its three English locations: Gloucester, Doncaster and Wilton.

Another 200 jobs will go in Oettingen, Germany, where Du Pont is cutting costs across the board, and 80 more jobs will be lost throughout Europe as the company shrinks its sales, marketing and administrative operations, Du Pont said from its office in Geneva.

Du Pont, which invented nylon early in the century, reorganized its corporate structure in May to create a separate global nylon division. The operation was expanded by about a third in July, when Du Pont purchased the London-based nylon business of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC for a combination of cash, notes and Du Pont's U.S. acrylics business.

Du Pont said its nylon operations have an annual revenue of \$4.6 billion and a work force of 21,000, but it maintained that the cutbacks were necessary because too much nylon is available in global markets.

Du Pont said it had found itself in a "seriously declining financial position" in the nylon market but

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	124.59	123.90	+0.48
Brussels	Stock Index	6,800.80	6,582.82	+0.58
Frankfurt	DAX	1,915.71	1,907.89	+0.42
Frankfurt	FAZ	734.74	733.69	+0.14
Helsinki	HEX	1,410.24	1,397.85	+0.89
London	Financial Times 30	2,318.20	2,323.50	-0.23
London	FTSE 100	3,037.50	3,030.10	+0.24
Madrid	General Index	287.61	285.36	+0.78
Milan	MIB	1,311.00	1,307.00	+0.31
Paris	CAC 40	2,114.63	2,128.90	-0.57
Stockholm	Affarsvaerden	1,585.70	1,584.17	+0.10
Vienna	Stock Index	420.29	416.87	+0.82
Zurich	SBS	848.00	851.00	-0.24

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Cie. Financière de Paribas said profit rose 1.4 percent in the first half, to 1.12 billion French francs (\$199 million), noting that the stabilization occurred despite an increase in loan-loss provisions.
- Fiat SpA may not pay any dividends this year because of the company's delicate financial position, Chairman Giovanni Agnelli said.
- Narcis Serra Serra, Spain's deputy prime minister, will meet in Madrid on Oct. 7 with Ferdinand Piech, the chairman of Volkswagen AG, to discuss VW investment plans in Spain. VW owns the beleaguered Spanish automaker SEAT.
- East Germany's industrial production fell 3 percent in real terms in July from June, but was 10 percent higher on an annual basis.
- Banque Nationale de Paris' investment certificates were suspended from trading Thursday on the Paris exchange. The bank's privatization is expected to begin next week.
- Belgium's national bank said it cut its key central rate for the fourth time this month, lowering the rate by 0.10 point, to 9.65 percent.
- Denmark's central bank lowered its securities repurchase rate by half a point, to 9 percent. The rate had also been reduced last Friday.
- British prosecutors abandoned their case against the former chief accountant of Polly Peck International PLC, saying it would be unfair to try him since Asil Nadir, Polly Peck's chief executive, escaped to Cyprus.
- Redland PLC, the British building materials company, said earnings in the first half rose 22 percent, to £108 million (\$163 million), boosted by gains in the German housing sector. *Bloomberg, AFP, AFX, Reuters, AP*

Sutherland Disputes EC Progress Report

By Robert L. Kroon
Special to the Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The director of the world trade talks contradicted the European Community's rosy assessment of progress in its farm trade negotiations with the United States and denied Thursday that those talks had cleared the way for a global trade accord.

Peter Sutherland, the director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, warned that with less than three months left before a Dec. 15 deadline for completion of the Uruguay Round of trade talks, the negotiations remained blocked by the unresolved conflict between the United States and the Community over the farm accord they reached last year.

As GATT negotiators met in Geneva to take stock of the seven-year-old trade liberalization talks, Mr. Sutherland took issue with the positive assessment by the EC trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, of his talks with the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, in Washington last week.

Although the United States turned a deaf ear to French-inspired demands for a review of the so-called Blair House farm accord, Sir Leon later expressed optimism about a successful conclusion of the GATT talks by Dec. 15, and he tried to shift the onus for any delays elsewhere, particularly to Asia.

"The GATT leadership clearly disagrees," Mr. Sutherland said.

"The farm trade and textile sectors as well as other issues remain paralyzed by Blair House," Mr.

Sutherland said. "We are in a finite period now and cannot wait that long for the cloud to lift. We can not afford the luxury of an interminable negotiating process."

The GATT director-general noted "substantial and reasonable progress" in the crucial services sector, where he said agreement on a final text was near. He said about 70 nations had put firm or conditional offers on the table, against only six offers on services in December 1990.

But the Uruguay Round remains stuck on textile and agricultural trade, with the major trading blocs bearing primary responsibility, Mr. Sutherland said.

"I hope there will be more closed-door talks because Blair House involves more than just the two parties," he said, among them

Asian and Latin American nations that are demanding market access for their farm and textile products.

The GATT chief will travel to Singapore this week for talks with officials of the Association of South East Asian Nations, followed by talks with the Japanese government in Tokyo.

Mr. Sutherland refused to contemplate failure of the Uruguay Round. "More and more people realize what would be lost in case of a breakdown," he said.

David Wood, a GATT official from Britain, said that if the GATT talks failed because of the U.S.-EC disagreement on the Blair House agreement, France would be blamed "by more than 100 nations" for scuttling the global accord.

High Costs and Recession Widen Loss at Alitalia

ROME — Alitalia SpA said Thursday it had a first-half net loss of 214 billion lire (\$135.7 million) because of rising costs, weak passenger growth and the recession in the airline industry.

The carrier, which owns 50 percent of Malev Hungarian Airlines, had a loss of 39 billion lire in the first half of 1992.

Revenue rose 7.3 percent, to 2.74 trillion lire, but costs of materials and services supplied to the airline rose by 15 percent.

Labor costs, which are a major headache for most of Italy's overstaffed state companies, rose 8 percent, Alitalia said.

Separately, Europe's airlines said in Brussels that passenger traffic had grown 8.7 percent in August from a year earlier, but their association warned that this did not mean an end to their financial troubles, as air fares had been slashed from 1992 levels.

"Low fares may stimulate the market, but they must be pitched at a high economic level to cover cost," the secretary-general of the Association of European Airlines, Karl-Heinz Neumeister, said.

Forte Says Its Profit Doubled

LONDON — Forte PLC, Britain's biggest hotel company, said on Thursday that its pretax profits doubled in the first half of 1993 due largely to cost-cutting and increased London business, but said the outlook was grim in Continental Europe.

The company reported a rise in pretax profit, to £37 million (\$56.0 million) from £19 million for the first half of 1992.

The chairman, Rocco Forte, said profits rose 19 percent at Forte hotels in Britain, with hotels in London up 28 percent.

But he said the higher profits were more the result of intensified marketing and cost controls than improvement in the industry.

Mr. Forte said trading in Continental Europe, which accounts for 8 percent of Forte's business, was difficult and was expected to stay that way for the rest of the year.

The company said the poor outlook had prompted it to postpone plans for expansion on the Continent.

INDONESIA: Barito Pacific Timber, Jakarta's Newest Listing, Is a Well-Connected Firm

Continued from Page 11

and daughters" of Mr. Suharto. "That makes me nervous," he said. "The first family is getting more and more greedy."

Securities analysts said that Salomon Brothers Inc. had pulled out as foreign lead manager of the Barito Pacific Timber public offering, partly because it could not determine who had ultimate control of three nominee companies that owned nearly 70 percent of the concern.

Mr. Prjogjo, however, denied reports that the nominee companies belonged to Mr. Suharto and his family.

He said the companies were "investment holding firms of Prjogjo Pangestu and his family."

Barito Pacific Timber plans to diversify by taking a 40 percent stake in a pulp and paper plant to be built in South Sumatra at a cost of about \$1 billion.

Construction is expected to start in mid-1994, with trial commercial production beginning in late 1997.

Mrs. Rukmana is a partner in the pulp and paper project.

Mr. Bambang is a partner with Barito

Pacific in a petrochemical plant to be built in West Java at a cost of \$1.6 billion.

After blocking the project on grounds that it was too expensive and would add to Indonesia's already-heavy foreign debt load, the government in 1992 said the plant could proceed and promised to protect its products by imposing tariffs on imports.

Mr. Prjogjo said his dealings with Mrs. Rukmana and Mr. Bambang were "a pure business relationship based on mutual benefit." He added, "It's a normal relationship."

Christiano Whitono, director of the Indonesian Business Data Center, said many of the critics of Barito Pacific were "not really attacking Prjogjo Pangestu" but were attacking "the family behind him."

Barito Pacific Timber's offering of 35 million shares to the public, which closed Sept. 2, raised about \$295 million. Fifty-one percent of the shares were reserved for Indonesian investors.

According to the managing underwriter, PT Makindo, the foreign portion was oversubscribed by more than 38 times and the domestic portion nine times.

In February, PT Taspem, the Indonesian civil service's pension fund, bought a stake of

nearly 18 percent in Barito Pacific Timber.

Critics in parliament and elsewhere said that the deal, which was only disclosed in July, amounted to insider trading.

Taspem bought its shares at a unit price of 3,000 rupiahs (\$1.43), less than half the price of the subsequent public offering, which was at 7,200 rupiahs a share.

In the gray market preceding Friday's listing, Barito Pacific Timber shares have been changing hands at well over 8,000 rupiahs.

Shortly after the share offer was announced, an anonymous report carried in the Indonesian press put Barito Pacific at the top of a list of companies that were alleged to be most heavily in debt to state banks.

Mr. Prjogjo said he was not in a position to discuss the latest financial position of the group, "because we have not done the accounting yet."

But he said that Barito Pacific Timber would have net liabilities of \$250 million against shareholders' funds of \$772 million after the float was completed.

"We are a very healthy company," he said.

According to the prospectus issued by the company, about 55 percent of the proceeds

of the public offering will be used to finance the company's investment in the South Sumatra pulp and paper project, 25 percent to develop its plywood and plantation forest interests, and 20 percent to repayment of a loan from a state bank.

Norman Li, head of research at Smith New Court Indonesia, said Barito Pacific Timber's high leverage was a problem of the past.

He said that a substantial reduction in bank borrowing since 1992 would give the company "the full benefit of soaring plywood prices, generating huge cash surpluses."

Barito Pacific Timber had a net profit of nearly 80 billion rupiahs on sales of 769 billion rupiahs in 1992.

Mr. Li forecast that the company's net profit would rise to 343 billion rupiahs for 1993 and 551 billion rupiahs for 1994.

Other analysts were more cautious, however, warning that plywood prices had a history of volatility and that projects to diversify the company's operations had yet to show they would be profitable.

HONG KONG: Despite Chinese-British Squabbles, It's Already 1997 for Investors

Continued from Page 11

much of it into funds earmarked for foreign investment.

Hong Kong's market capitalization surged by 40 percent in 1992 and 42 percent more in the first 8 months of this year, to 1.89 trillion Hong Kong dollars (\$244 billion).

"Unless they don't like Hong Kong at all, we must be seeing a substantial inflow of American money here," said Ewen Cameron-Wait, regional research head of S.G. Warburg Securities in Hong Kong. "But it is impossible to say exactly how much."

Because high-quality Hong Kong stocks

appear cheap in many market-by-market comparisons, foreign investors see buying opportunities in any selling by nervous local investors.

"In days gone by analysts would have had to say, 'Get out now' about this market. In the old measure, it's overpriced and too risky," said Mr. Weedon, recently returned from New York, where fund managers decried the Chinese-British wrangles as a "sideshow" compared with China's potential economic growth.

"It's a very, very different market now," he said. "American investors are willing to pay premiums for stocks with solid growth poten-

tial which local investors would have considered excessive in the past."

While investors still watch Chinese-British relations closely, the political risk in the Hong Kong market now is whether Beijing can regain control of an overheated economy and continue with wide-ranging market reforms.

After a recent trip to China, Morgan Stanley's chief international equity strategist, Barton Biggs, has decided "the crisis is over" in Beijing's efforts to cool its overheated economy, according to a research document now circulating in the market.

Morgan Stanley has matched its belief that China has turned the corner on its

economy with a hefty re-rating of its fund allocations to Hong Kong investments, the most palatable vehicle for tapping China's growth.

Although many other analysts remain more cautious in their assessment of the speed of China's turnaround, news of the re-rating was widely cited as a leading factor in the Hang Seng's record-setting rise Thursday.

"The tone is set for this market and we're going to keep on pushing ahead. Biggs is exactly right — this market is going to explode," Mr. Weedon told Bloomberg Business News.

BUNDESBANK: Tietmeyer's Succession Is Expected to Have Little Impact on Its Policy

Continued from Page 11

be more opportunistic than I could defend with a clear conscience."

Mr. Tietmeyer was raised in an atmosphere of Catholic culture and Prussian discipline in a small town in Westphalia. Two of his brothers are priests; Mr. Tietmeyer studied theology for three semesters before switching to economics.

After finishing his studies with a master's degree in economics and a doctorate in political science in 1960, Mr. Tietmeyer became the youngest member of a key Economics Ministry office that he later led for three years before being designated to help prepare Chancellor Helmut Kohl for international economic summit meetings.

In 1990, Mr. Tietmeyer spent just three months on the director-

ship of the Bundesbank before Mr. Kohl called him back to Bonn as his personal adviser on German monetary union. When he returned to Frankfurt, Mr. Tietmeyer was made responsible for international relations, currencies and treaties.

After the unexpected resignation of then-president Karl Otto Pöhl in 1991, Mr. Tietmeyer was named vice president of the Bundesbank with the knowledge that he would become its president two years later when Mr. Schlesinger retired.

The new vice president of the Bundesbank will be Johann Wilhelm Gaddum, also a former politician, who has been a member of the Bundesbank directorate since 1986.

■ **Inflation Called Too High**

Mr. Tietmeyer said inflation of 4 percent in Germany was much too

high and said he would work toward lowering interest rates when such a move would help keep the mark stable, news agencies reported from Frankfurt.

Western Germany's annual inflation rate stood at 4 percent in September.

Key interest rates have been cut by two percentage points over the last six months without harming confidence in the mark, Mr. Tietmeyer said on television.

But a further sharp cut in rates, he said, might lead to disruptions in the German economy.

The chief economist of the Bundesbank, Otmir Issing, said in a newspaper interview that growth in Germany's M-3 money supply measure might slow down to approach the top of this year's target

range of 4.5 percent to 6.5 percent.

The M-3 measure, which includes cash in circulation and various short-term deposits, grew at an annualized, seasonally adjusted rate of 7.2 percent in August after expanding 7.4 percent in July.

A council member of the German central bank added that the Bundesbank's restrictive monetary policy was starting to bear fruit, with prices and monetary growth showing signs of easing.

The member, Guntram Palm, said foreign confidence in the Bundesbank had been decisive in bringing low interest rates to the German capital markets. German 10-year bonds Thursday yielded an average of 6.07 percent, compared with the Bundesbank's discount rate, or rate on loans to commercial banks, of 6.25 percent. When short-term rates are above those on long-term investments, an effect known as an inverted yield curve, it indicates investors do not expect inflation.

(AFX, Knight-Ridder)

The coming EC-US GATT showdown
Continued standoff in Moscow
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US pullback in Somalia
Still no agreement on Bosnia

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Going Global at Singapore Telecom It Can Drum Up the Money, Sure, But Can It Compete?

Bloomberg Business News
SINGAPORE — The government of Singapore's plan to create a share-owning paradise culminates next month with the multi-billion-dollar sale of shares in the state-owned Singapore Telecommunications Pte. The company hopes the huge offering will raise roughly 3 billion Singapore dollars (\$1.89 billion) to help bankroll its global aspirations. And in recent weeks, Singaporeans have been bombarded by a government-orchestrated media campaign designed to generate interest in the offering, which will involve up to 8 percent of the company's shares.

The sheer size of the offering — it will increase the capitalization of the Singapore stock market by 20 percent — has understandably energized the financial community here. But after the hype of the offering subsides, it will be time for the coddled monopoly to extend its reach and compete against the likes of British Telecom PLC and U.S.-based MCI Communications Corp.

"They really need to compete against the world," said Timothy Wong, an analyst with Vickers Ballas Investment Research in Singapore. "They've never had competition before. Can Singapore compete? That's the issue here."

The company certainly can no longer count on speedy growth from its home market. Since Singapore has become one of the most technologically advanced countries in the world, analysts say, its telecommunications market is relatively saturated with telephones, pagers and high-technology services. "Singapore is already very well served and somewhat mature," said Peter Shapiro, a senior consultant for telecommunications with Arthur D. Little in New York.

For real growth, Singapore Telecom will need to win big contracts in countries such as Indonesia and China.

The stakes are enormous. The telecommunications market in the Asia-Pacific Rim, which is growing at an annual rate of about 10 percent, is worth about \$85 billion a year, according to Frost & Sullivan Market Intelligence, an industry data service.

But making money outside of its protected home turf will not be easy for Singapore Telecom. Other, bigger companies have had more experience in a much bigger environ-

ment. Singapore Telecom's home base is an island the size of Chicago with a population of 2.7 million.

The company is also only of moderate size financially. Singapore Telecom's net income rose 9 percent, to 1 billion Singapore dollars, in the year ended March 31 on sales of 2.8 billion Singapore dollars. By comparison,

With little prospect of speedy growth at home, the monopoly is looking outward and arming for battle against the big boys.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s 1992 net income was more than six times higher and revenues were more than 20 times higher. Singapore Telecom's success will depend on how fast it can learn to travel with a very fast crowd, said Phillip Overmyer, regional managing director for AT&T in Singapore. "They are weak in competitive environments and in doing business outside of Singapore, but those are learned skills."

It is not surprising that the importance of foreign expansion has not been lost on Singapore Telecom. As of March, the company had invested 278 million Singapore dollars in 23 joint ventures and investments in 11 countries, including Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia and Pakistan.

One of Singapore Telecom's steps toward becoming a truly international company was its announcement in May that it would join AT&T and Kokusai Denjin Denwa Co. of Japan in a \$160 million venture to provide standard phone links for companies with operations around the world.

Just a month later, MCI and British Telecom said they would spend more than \$1.6 billion to do much the same thing.

Analysts contend that the strength of Singapore Telecom's local operations will be an

asset internationally. One of Singapore Telecom's most obvious assets is its monopoly on Singapore's local and long-distance telephone service until 2007 and on most mobile services until 1997.

"In the near term, nothing in international markets will really augment the kind of money Telecom will make in Singapore," said a foreign investment analyst in Singapore.

The company has ambitious plans to tap new markets at home by connecting all Singapore customers with a fiber-optic network, creating services like two-way video. It is also working to meet the demand for more mobile services.

"Mobile communications is expected to remain the highest growth sector in telecommunications, locally and internationally," the company said.

In short, as the Singapore telecommunications market matures, it will create a wider base of both cash and expertise with which to assault foreign markets.

"They certainly have the technical skills to run a very high-quality local telephone network, and there are huge opportunities in the region for bringing that kind of expertise into the developing countries," Mr. Overmyer said.

At home, Singapore's government is intent on exploiting the country's prime location in a region of developing countries. In the same way that Singapore has grown from a 19th-century colonial outpost to become one of the world's busiest trading centers, Singapore intends to be the nucleus of Southeast Asia's emerging information trade.

"Most of the growth will come from the success of the government's attempt to make Singapore the hub of information and telecommunications in the region," Mr. Shapiro said.

While other countries are trying for a leadership role, including Hong Kong and Australia, Singapore Telecom should be expected to exploit Singapore's reputation as a technology leader as well as the contact and influence of its pro-business government.

The government is also likely to do whatever it takes to make Singapore Telecom a safe investment, analysts said. After urging its citizens to put a chunk of their life savings into the Telecom offering, the government cannot afford a disappointment.

Japan to Import 200,000 Tons Of Rice in 1993

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

TOKYO — Japan will import 200,000 metric tons of rice this year to make up for its worst postwar crop of its staple food, and it may have to import more in 1994, cabinet ministers said Thursday.

The government stressed the action was a response to this year's bad weather and other special conditions and did not signify a change in its general policy of not allowing commercial rice imports. But, amid forecasts that its shortage may amount to as much as 1.5 million tons, farmers, rice traders and commentators seemed to think there may be more to it than that.

"The long-standing policy to 'block entry of even one grain of rice' is crumbling following the unseasonable weather," the Nihon Keizai Shimbun said in an editorial Thursday.

The paper, Japan's leading economic daily, said that Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa should "make an early decision and facilitate the talks," referring to the stalled Uruguay Round of trade talks in which Japan's ban on rice imports is an issue.

World rice prices were boosted by the news, with Thai exporters in Bangkok quoting an average of \$10 to \$15 a ton more than a week ago. Thailand's 100 percent B white, one of two grades to be imported by Japan, was up to about \$232 a ton from \$222, traders said.

Agriculture Minister Eijiro Hata said in Tokyo that the imports of industrial grade rice might come from various producers, among them Thailand, the United States, South Korea, Vietnam, Australia and China.

These will be Japan's first emer-

gency rice imports since 1984, when it bought 150,000 tons from South Korea after a poor harvest also caused by bad weather.

The Agriculture Ministry said the condition of the rice harvest as of Sept. 15 was the worst at that time since 1945. Mr. Hata said he was concerned that the crisis would drag on into early 1994.

Regarding next year's supply, there is a concern that there will be a crop shortage in the period between this crop year and the next," he said.

But the chief cabinet secretary, Masayoshi Takemura, insisted that this year's emergency imports did not mean Japan's fiercely protected rice market was being liberalized.

"Rice imports in this year will be an exceptional measure because of unusually bad weather," he said.

"This move is different from the issue of market liberalization."

He said Japan's insistence on maintaining self-sufficiency in rice was unchanged. Tokyo bans all commercial imports of rice to protect local farmers and ensure self-sufficiency in what it calls a strategic staple food.

Still, Japan's biggest farmers' union reacted angrily to the announcement of emergency imports.

"The decision to import rice will deal an additional blow to farmers who are suffering from the worst postwar crop, and we cannot help but feel enraged," a statement from the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives said.

A ministry official said the harvest for the current calendar year was projected at around 8.5 million tons, down sharply from 10.57 million tons in 1992. (Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Asia					
Hong Kong		Singapore		Tokyo	
Hang Seng		Strait Times		Nikkei 225	
8000	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100
7500	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800
7000	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
6500	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400
6000	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
1993 A M J J A S					
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	7,076.22	7,551.10	-6.35	
Singapore	Strait Times	2,008.02	1,989.28	+0.99	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,964.40	1,851.40	+0.67	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,105.71	20,077.41	+0.14	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	853.99	846.58	+0.88	
Bangkok	SET	971.44	966.02	+0.56	
Seoul	Composite Stock	Closed	718.87	-	
Taipei	Weighted Price	Closed	3,832.68	-	
Manila	Composite	1,973.76	1,982.41	-0.44	
Jakarta	Stock Index	419.96	419.50	+0.11	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,934.66	1,926.68	+0.41	
Bombay	National Index	1,308.60	1,296.50	+0.93	

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Cambodia formally settled its arrears with the International Monetary Fund after a group of countries led by Japan and France put the \$52 million it owed to the IMF, Australia, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands also contributed.
 - Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Co. received government clearance to cut long-distance telephone rates by an average of 21.4 percent effective Oct. 19. The cut is aimed at meeting competition in the domestic long-distance market.
 - Nissan Motor Co. said it would begin in December to import vans built at its Mexican unit, Nissan Mexicana SA. It said initial shipments would total about 1,500 vehicles a month, with increases to 30,000 or 35,000 a month expected "in a few years."
 - Toyota Motor Corp. announced plans to form a computer-aided manufacturing and design venture with Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding Co. The company, capitalized at 700 million yen (\$6.7 million) with Toyota holding 80 percent, is expected to start operating in December.
 - Japan's Finance Ministry has licensed Credit Suisse Trust & Banking Co. to become the fifth foreign firm to undertake investment trust, or mutual fund, business in Japan, a news report said.
- AFP, AFP

Lee Leaves Chairman's Post at Allied, Will Contest Charges

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
HONG KONG — Lee Ming-tee resigned as chairman of Allied Group Ltd., the company announced Thursday, as a police investigation of alleged financial wrongdoing continues.

Allied Group, a Hong Kong-listed property developer and manufacturing holding company, said Mr. Lee was reluctantly stepping down "in the best interests of the group and its shareholders."

Mr. Lee felt he "needed time" to contest a Hong Kong government report alleging misconduct on the part of Allied, the statement said.

It added that Mr. Lee was also resigning from Allied

Group's board and from his positions as chairman and director of Allied Industries International Ltd. and as a director of Allied Properties (Hong Kong) Ltd.

Mr. Lee is expected, however, to stay on as a part-time consultant for Allied's business interests in China, the statement said.

Thursday's announcement came 15 days after the Hong Kong police's commercial crimes bureau, armed with search warrants, raided Allied Group's headquarters, carrying away boxloads of documents but making no arrests.

Three days later, the government made public an abridged version of a report, commissioned 13 months

earlier by Financial Secretary Hamish Macleod, that contained charges of fictitious transactions between Allied-owned companies.

Mr. Lee was in China during the police raid and has not been seen in public since then.

Taking over as Allied Group chairman will be Brian O'Connor, its chief executive since September 1992. Chung Tze-hien, chief executive of Allied Industries, will become that unit's chairman, the statement said.

The Hong Kong government said then that its investigation had given "cause for serious concern" about Allied's operations, and it left open the possibility of prosecutions.

Mr. O'Connor rejected the report's suggestions that company funds had been misused or were missing, and he accused the British colonial administration of Hong Kong of trying to present Allied Group "in as bad a light as possible."

Allied has not responded in detail to the allegations in the government report, which charts a complex corporate trail leading to the Polynesian tax haven of the Cook Islands.

But the group has pointed out that management at Allied has been changed since the government launched its investigation last year. (AFP, Reuters)

Japanese Production Sags

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
TOKYO — Japan's industrial production in August shrank 0.7 percent from July and 2 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Thursday.

Companies are trying to cut inventories, analysts said, as the Japanese economy remains weak. Yet the ratio of shipments to inventories in rose 1.7 percent from July.

The contraction in August surpassed the decline of 0.2 percent suffered in July, when output was down 4.4 percent from the similar month last year.

Producer shipments in August dropped 1.1 percent from the previous month and 1.6 percent from a year earlier. In July, shipments were unchanged from June, but were off 4 percent from July 1992. (AFP, Reuters)

Philippines Says It Can Act on Peso

Reuters
MANILA — President Fidel V. Ramos suggested Thursday that he would take action to stop the sharp fall of the peso and prevent prices of basic commodities from rising artificially.

The drop of the peso against the dollar has alarmed executives who warned of its impact on production costs, including wages.

The dollar ended at 28.95 pesos on Thursday, but most of the transactions were at an average 29.40, which was near Wednesday's close of 29.75. The dollar hit a record 30.60 pesos on Wednesday.

The Philippine central bank said moves to tighten liquidity by imposing reserve requirements on bank trust accounts should dampen speculative attacks on the currency.

Mr. Ramos said he was talking with monetary authorities to ensure that speculative attacks on the peso would be held in check.

He said that although the central bank was autonomous, the government could adjust or request adjustments "because we do not want interest and inflation rates to go higher than they are now."

"We do not want the prices of prime commodities to go artificially high because of this. We have to study the situation very carefully," he said.

Felix Maramba, president of the Philippine Association of Flour Millers, said the peso drop would affect flour and bread prices within a month.

Jakarta Copycats Pull a Twist

Reuters
JAKARTA — Pierre Cardin and Levi Strauss & Co. are being sued by an Indonesian company that is counterfeiting their products in a bizarre twist to Indonesia's war on copyright piracy, lawyers said Thursday.

Industry sources said the court cases, both of which began this week, illustrated some of the pitfalls Indonesia is facing in trying to protect patents, trademarks and copyrights of local and foreign firms.

"This will have a very bad impact on Indonesia's image in the international community," said James Lumata, of Amnoco Law Consultants, which handles foreign trademarks.

"We understand that however great the government's declared policy to give protection to intellectual property might sound, in practice it does not work very well," he added.

Using regulations under which it has registered about 100 well-known trademarks including Cartier, the company PT Makmur Permaka Abadi this week took legal action against Pierre Cardin and Levi Strauss, calling on them to withdraw their products as copies of their own brands.

Lawyers said the companies had long made copies of these brands but was able under the new rules to claim that after registering the trademark first it was entitled to sole use.

While the cases were likely to be settled out of court, lawyers and industry sources said they showed Indonesia's new copyright protection was far from watertight.

Armed with trade agreements and grants, Indonesia has made strides in recent months in its declared battle against pirates of clothes, music, film, fashion, medicine and computer software.

Applications to refile trademarks closed Thursday, with officials promising more protection for holders.

Jakarta has also signed agreements with Australia and Britain, and has promised the United States to implement regulations protecting movie and video copyrights.

The UN Development Program and the European Community have earmarked money for improving implementation.

Officials said the laws and decrees are already having an impact, cutting down the number of violations, increasing sales of original computer programs and providing increased royalty payouts for musicians.

The days of Indonesia's infamy as a haven for video and cassette pirates seem to be over. But industry sources counsel caution.

Diplomats monitoring property rights said implementation is sporadic, with prosecution dependent on a stretched police force and sometimes indifferent judiciary.

"The laws are pretty good. Our next battle is implementation, and that brings out all sorts of things," said one.

This month, four employees of PT Handjaya Mandala Sam-poerna, one of them a production manager, were arrested after eight million counterfeit cigarettes were uncovered in the Javanese port of Surabaya, executives said.

They said the four appeared to have been making the fake cigarettes under an international brand for some time.

Officials are candid about the gaps.

"We agree that implementation of the law is not that effective. A lot depends on the readiness of the police and the judge," said Surjijan Suradimadja at the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks.

Another drawback is bureaucracy which has slowed re-filing.

Asian TV Network Debuts

Reuters
SINGAPORE — Asia Business News, the region's first business and financial television network, will begin live broadcasts on Nov. 1, 1993, said Paul France, general manager of the network.

"ABN will be the only Asian-produced information television programming available across the region," he said.

News and analysis of business and financial issues focusing on Asia will be aired 18 hours a day from Monday to Friday, while a Saturday service is slated for early 1994. The network, which has 100 staff in Singapore and Hong Kong, will broadcast via a satellite that covers Southeast Asia and parts of Northeast Asia.

ASIAN CAPITAL HOLDINGS FUND
20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais, L-2535 Luxembourg
R.C.B. 48100

NOTICE TO ALL SHAREHOLDERS

The shareholders are hereby convened to the Extraordinary General Meeting to be held in Luxembourg on October 12th, 1993 at 11:00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. Increase of the authorized capital from USD 50,000,000 - to USD 70,000,000.

Article 5 §1 of the Articles of Association will be amended accordingly and will have to be read as follows:


"The Corporation has an authorized capital of seventy million United States Dollars (USD 70,000,000.) to consist of fourteen million (14,000,000.) authorized shares of a par value of five United States Dollars (USD 5.-) per share."

The shareholders are advised that a quorum of 50% is required for the item of the agenda of the Extraordinary General Meeting and that a decision will be taken at the majority of the two thirds of the shares present or represented at the meeting, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

For the company,
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1993



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Market Myths and Duff Forecasts for 1993
The US dollar will move higher, precious metals have been depressed and Japanese equities are in a new bull trend. You did not read that in EuroMoney, the Economic Investment Letter, Wall Street Journal or any other financial publication. It is a special report by our Chief Analyst, Dr. J. W. Duff, available only to our clients. Call for details.

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Herald Tribune.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg	Yld	PE	10B	High	Low	Latest Cls
120.00	115.00	IBM	+1.00	4.5	12.5	100	120.00	115.00	119.00
100.00	95.00	Microsoft	+1.00	15.0	15.0	100	100.00	95.00	98.00
50.00	45.00	Apple	+0.50	10.0	10.0	100	50.00	45.00	47.00
20.00	18.00	Oracle	+0.20	8.0	8.0	100	20.00	18.00	19.00
10.00	9.00	Sun	+0.10	6.0	6.0	100	10.00	9.00	9.50

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg	Yld	PE	10B	High	Low	Latest Cls
150.00	140.00	AT&T	+1.00	5.0	15.0	100	150.00	140.00	145.00
120.00	110.00	Verizon	+0.50	4.0	12.0	100	120.00	110.00	115.00
80.00	75.00	WorldCom	+0.50	3.0	8.0	100	80.00	75.00	78.00
60.00	55.00	Sprint	+0.20	2.0	6.0	100	60.00	55.00	57.00
40.00	35.00	Qwest	+0.10	1.0	4.0	100	40.00	35.00	36.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg	Yld	PE	10B	High	Low	Latest Cls
100.00	90.00	Amgen	+1.00	12.0	12.0	100	100.00	90.00	95.00
80.00	70.00	Genentech	+0.50	10.0	10.0	100	80.00	70.00	75.00
60.00	50.00	Amgen	+0.50	8.0	8.0	100	60.00	50.00	55.00
40.00	35.00	Amgen	+0.20	6.0	6.0	100	40.00	35.00	37.00
20.00	18.00	Amgen	+0.10	4.0	4.0	100	20.00	18.00	19.00

China to Open Gold Mines to Investors

BEIJING — China is taking steps to relax its tightly controlled gold industry and will soon allow foreigners to invest in its gold mines, two officials said.

At Dabeng, deputy chief of the state gold administration, said a list of the first Chinese mines open to foreign investment would be published next month, according to the official China Daily.

"Foreign businessmen will only be allowed a slice of low-grade mines or those which are hard to dig," the newspaper said, adding that the most likely candidates were in the southwestern provinces of Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan.

Overseas participation in China's gold sector has been limited to supplying mining equipment for the state gold monopoly.

Mr. Ai said companies from the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa had expressed interest in China's gold resources. Beijing has long required gold producers to sell to the government at artificially low prices.

This has led to an active black market in gold, and the state's low prices have put around 30 percent of China's 600 gold mines into debt as they struggled with the rising cost of raw materials, transportation and power.

China almost doubled its official gold purchasing price Sept. 1, pushing it to 96 yuan a gram from 50 yuan. At the official exchange rate, the new price would be equal to about \$475 an ounce, well above the international market price. But many of China's foreign-exchange transactions are carried out at rates other than the official one.

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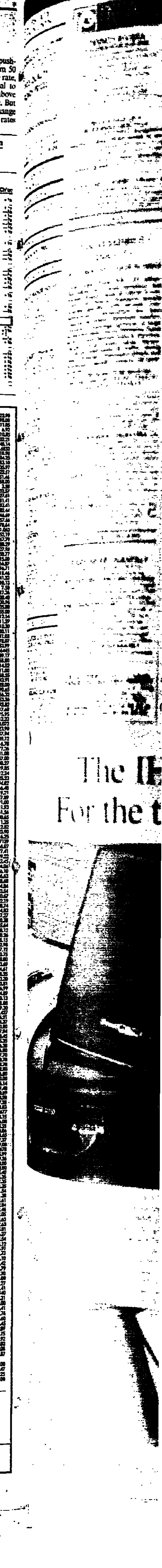
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg	Yld	PE	10B	High	Low	Latest Cls
100.00	90.00	Amgen	+1.00	12.0	12.0	100	100.00	90.00	95.00
80.00	70.00	Genentech	+0.50	10.0	10.0	100	80.00	70.00	75.00
60.00	50.00	Amgen	+0.50	8.0	8.0	100	60.00	50.00	55.00
40.00	35.00	Amgen	+0.20	6.0	6.0	100	40.00	35.00	37.00
20.00	18.00	Amgen	+0.10	4.0	4.0	100	20.00	18.00	19.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg	Yld	PE	10B	High	Low	Latest Cls
150.00	140.00	AT&T	+1.00	5.0	15.0	100	150.00	140.00	145.00
120.00	110.00	Verizon	+0.50	4.0	12.0	100	120.00	110.00	115.00
80.00	75.00	WorldCom	+0.50	3.0	8.0	100	80.00	75.00	78.00
60.00	55.00	Sprint	+0.20	2.0	6.0	100	60.00	55.00	57.00
40.00	35.00	Qwest	+0.10	1.0	4.0	100	40.00	35.00	36.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg	Yld	PE	10B	High	Low	Latest Cls
100.00	90.00	Amgen	+1.00	12.0	12.0	100	100.00	90.00	95.00
80.00	70.00	Genentech	+0.50	10.0	10.0	100	80.00	70.00	75.00
60.00	50.00	Amgen	+0.50	8.0	8.0	100	60.00	50.00	55.00
40.00	35.00	Amgen	+0.20	6.0	6.0	100	40.00	35.00	37.00
20.00	18.00	Amgen	+0.10	4.0	4.0	100	20.00	18.00	19.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg	Yld	PE	10B	High	Low	Latest Cls
100.00	90.00	Amgen	+1.00	12.0	12.0	100	100.00	90.00	95.00
80.00	70.00	Genentech	+0.50	10.0	10.0	100	80.00	70.00	75.00
60.00	50.00	Amgen	+0.50	8.0	8.0	100	60.00	50.00	55.00
40.00	35.00	Amgen	+0.20	6.0	6.0	100	40.00	35.00	37.00
20.00	18.00	Amgen	+0.10	4.0	4.0	100	20.00	18.00	19.00

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.



SPORTS

Yankees Will Cheer, Not Sneer, at a Consolation Prize

The Associated Press

The races for American League division titles are over, but there's still a consolation prize to be won. The New York Yankees and Detroit Tigers both won Wednesday night, and the talk from each team was about finishing in second place in the standings in the AL East.

"It was a big game for us," New York's Jimmy Key said after the Yankees' 8-3 victory over Baltimore gave them a 2½-game lead over the Orioles and Tigers, who are tied for third. "First is done, so

AL ROUNDUP

second means a lot to this organization and these guys in here in this clubhouse."

The Tigers beat the Boston Red Sox, 8-7, with three runs in the ninth.

"You should always try to finish as high as you can," Detroit manager Sparky Anderson said. "That's what keeps this game honest."

The Yankees and Tigers end the season with a three-game series in New York.

Key notched his career-high 18th victory, allowing one run and four hits in seven innings as the Yankees won two of three games in Baltimore.

"You hate to think where we would be without someone like Jimmy," New York manager Buck Showalter said. "We all take pride in Jimmy's success. Tonight is his whole season in a nutshell."

Don Mattingly homered and drove in three runs to lead New York's 15-hit attack.

"What's pushed us on is that we didn't want our season to end up in fourth place. We've had too good a season — we've come through so much," Mattingly said.

The Yanks were just half a game behind Toronto as late as Sept. 7, but had lost 12 of the next 19 games before Wednesday to fall out of contention.

Chris Hoiles hit his 28th homer for the Orioles, who have lost six of seven and 11 of 15.

"Not enough hitting, pitching or defense. That says it all," Baltimore manager Johnny Oates said.

Tigers 8, Red Sox 7: In Boston, Detroit won its sixth in seven games, led by Chad Kreuter's four RBIs and Daniel Bautista's three.

"When you go into the offseason and somebody finishes up strong, everybody remembers that," said Kreuter, who is 6-for-12 in the last three games. "You can make a lasting impression throughout the winter."

Kreuter made it 6-5 in the ninth with a two-run double, and Bautista made it 8-5 with a two-run single, all off Cory Bailey (0-1).

Boston, which has lost four of five, closed to 8-7 in the ninth on a walk to John Valentin, a double by Tim Lincecum, a Scott Fletcher RBI groundout and a run-scoring single by Mike Greenwell.

Blue Jays 9, Brewers 6: In Milwaukee, Toronto won for the 15th time in 17 games as pinch-hitter Domingo Martinez drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single in a four-run ninth inning.

The Jays, who clinched the division for the third consecutive year on Monday, started only three regulars. Two of them — Paul Molitor and John Olerud — had big nights. Molitor had a triple, two doubles and a walk and Olerud had two doubles and three walks.

White Sox 3, Mariners 2: In Chicago, the AL West champion White Sox scored two in the ninth to tie it and won in the 12th on rookie Norberto Martin's RBI single. Martin, who got his first major league hit Tuesday night, singled to score Joey Cora with the winning run.

Ken Griffey Jr. went 4-for-6 for Seattle, with a home run, double, two singles and two RBIs. The homer tied Griffey with Texas's Juan Gonzalez and San Francisco's Barry Bonds for the major league lead with 44.

Twins 3, Angels 2: In Minneapolis, Pedro Munoz's single in the bottom of the 10th gave Minnesota its fifth straight victory, matching its longest winning streak of the season. The loss was the fourth in a row for California.

Rangers 11, Athletics 6: In Arlington, Texas, Doug Strange had five RBIs in a two-inning span for the Rangers.

Strange's three-run homer highlighted a four-run second, and he finished off a five-run third with a two-run double as the Rangers took a 9-3 lead.

Royals 3, Indians 2: In Kansas City, George Brett capped his 20 years with the Royals with an RBI single in his final at-bat at Kauffman Stadium.

Brett, who announced his retirement over the weekend, tied the game, 2-2, in the eighth, and Kevin Kostofski's single in the ninth won it.



Fred McGriff watching his 36th home run of the year sail out of Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium.

Giants, a Game Down, Head for Dodgertown

The Associated Press

With four games to go, the Atlanta Braves have a one-game lead on the San Francisco Giants, who must play their final games at the home of the Los Angeles Dodgers, their most emotional foe.

"It's not how you want to end your season at home," San Francisco manager Dusty Baker said after Wednesday's 5-3 loss to the Colorado Rockies at Candlestick Park. "We plan on coming back here to play again, one way or another. The race is alive and well."

Atlanta, which dropped into a tie for first by losing to Houston on Tuesday night, regained sole possession with a 6-3 victory over the Astros on Wednesday. The Braves close the season with four home games, one against Houston and three against the Rockies.

"It's only one game," said Braves catcher Damon Berryhill, who hit a three-run homer. "You can give one game away any time. By no means is it over."

San Francisco has lost six of nine to the Dodgers this season. The two have been fighting for a century in a rivalry that began a continent away in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Two years ago, the Dodgers were trying to beat the Braves for the NL West title, but lost the first two games of a season-ending series at San Francisco.

"There is a little revenge involved," said the Dodgers' Orel Hershiser, who will pitch Saturday. "It felt like we had a whole bunch of people ganging up on us. Now the shoe's on the other foot."

Atlanta regained its lead as Tom Glavine won his 21st game, beating Doug Drabek (9-18) despite getting roughed up early. Berryhill hit a three-run homer in the second inning and Fred McGriff and David Justice hit consecutive solo homers to break a 3-3 tie in the third.

Houston stranded 14 runners, including the bases loaded in the eighth and ninth innings. Ken Caminiti and Kevin Bass walked with one out in the ninth, and Andujar Cedeno reached on a throwing error by third baseman Terry Pendleton. One out later, Ed Taubensee hit a roller in front of the plate that Berryhill picked up. The catcher lunged to his left and tagged Caminiti for the final out.

Rockies 5, Giants 3: In San Francisco, the Giants wasted two bases-loaded opportunities and stranded seven runners. Daryl Boston homered twice as Colorado beat San Francisco for just the third time in 13 games.

"There definitely were a lot of chances," said Matt Williams, who hit into a bases-loaded double play in the fifth and stranded the Giants' last runner at third base in the seventh.

"I'm probably most at fault for not driving those runs in," he said. "Hopefully, in the next four days, I'll come through in those situations when we need it."

Colorado, which stopped the Giants' seven-game winning streak, took a 5-1 lead in the sixth against Jeff Brantley on Boston's second homer of the game and 14th of the season.

Reds 8, Padres 0: In San Diego, rookie Tim Lincecum pitched 8½ innings before Billy Bean singled the only hit for the Padres.

"He hit a good pitch, down and away, drove it up the middle like you're supposed to," said Pugh (10-15), a 26-year-old right-hander. "I tip my hat to him."

Pirates 9, Phillies 1: In Pittsburgh, Dave Clark and Al Martin drove in three runs each in Philadelphia's first game after clinching place in the East.

Walt Weiss and Chris Hammond walked to start the third and, with the runners going on a 3-2 count, Chuck Carr lined to third baseman Sean Berry. He threw to Mike Lansing at second to double up Weiss, and Lansing threw to first baseman Randy Ready to get Hammond.

Cubs 6, Dodgers 1: In Los Angeles, Chicago (82-77) ensured its third winning season in 21 years by winning at Los Angeles.

Greg Hibbard (15-11) won his fifth consecutive decision by scattering nine hits in seven innings. He also hit a two-run single.

OFF THE FIELD

Minnie Mino, Too Old at 70?

CHICAGO (AP) — Once again, Minnie Mino has been frustrated in his bid to become the first major leaguer to play in six decades.

Although baseball's executive council lifted a ban on Mino imposed in 1990 by then-commissioner Fay Vincent, the comeback set for Wednesday night was canceled because Chicago White Sox players objected.

Mino, a former star outfielder who is listed as 70 but claims to be 61, was slated to bat leadoff and play left field for the AL West champion Sox. But club management reversed itself. "Several players have voiced their displeasure over the signing of Minnie Mino," general manager Rolf Scheuler said. "The team has other things to focus on that are far more important. After talking with Minnie, we have decided he will not play."

The Cuban native broke into the majors in 1949 with the Cleveland Indians. He was a lifetime .298 hitter as a major leaguer through 1964. He returned with the White Sox in 1976, going 1-for-8. Mino last played in October 1980 when he went 0-for-2 as a pinch hitter for the White Sox.

George Brett, Old Enough at 40

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — With a farewell ride around the stadium that holds many memories he helped create, and with a kiss of home plate, George Brett left his home ballpark for the last time as a player.

The 40-year-old Brett will play three games in Texas, and then his twelfth season as a player for the Kansas City Royals in Texas.

He went out Wednesday night at Kauffman Stadium by grounding a single up the middle in the eighth inning, driving in the tying run in a game Kansas City eventually won over Cleveland before 37,000 fans.

The standing ovations began as the Royals lineup was announced, and continued through pregame ceremonies and each time he came to bat. At the end of the game, he was driven in a golf cart around the stadium and he kissed the plate. "The ovations make you feel very warm inside. The fans have been very appreciative over the years," he said.

For the record, he was Brett's 3,153rd passing Paul Waner for 11th place on the career list, and the RBI his 1,595th, tying Mike Schmidt for 22d.

A West Side Lure for the Yankees

NEW YORK (AP) — Sure that George Steinbrenner plans to move his Yankees to New Jersey's Meadowlands, New York State officials are secretly planning a \$500 million complex to lure the Bronx team to Manhattan's West Side, according to a published report Thursday.

The state-of-the-art ballpark, seating 48,000, would have a retractable dome, New York Newsday reported. Plans for the complex at 11th Avenue and 32d Street have been drawn up by a Manhattan firm, said Vincent Tese, chairman of the state Urban Development Corp.

The state agency also has outlined a financing formula under which the state and New York City would each pay as little as \$10 million a year to cover the cost of building the stadium and an adjoining parking garage, hotel and offices, he told the newspaper.

Some Real Fireworks in the Bleachers

CHICAGO (AP) — A man hurt his wife and himself when he accidentally fired a gun in the bleachers during the White Sox game Wednesday.

Rodolfo Diaz, a lieutenant in the U.S. Marines, told police that he had been holding his .380 semiautomatic pistol in his coat pocket when it discharged during the seventh inning.

A 'Happy' Navratilova Gives It One Last Year

NEW YORK — Martina Navratilova, winner of a record 165 women's tennis tournaments and more than \$19 million in prize money, said that next year will be her last in singles competition.

"It's time for me to move on," the 36-year-old Navratilova said on Wednesday. "It's been a fantastic tunnel but it's been pretty long and I'm looking forward to coming out on the other side."

Navratilova, ranked third in the world with a 1993 match record of 35-5 including four titles, said she planned to play a full schedule next year including the French Open, Wimbledon and the U.S. Open.

"After that I may play some doubles and some mixed doubles but that's sort of up in the air," said Navratilova, who has won a record nine Wimbledon singles titles to go along with four U.S. Open, three Australian and two French Open crowns.

"I shouldn't say I'm looking forward to leading a normal life since I don't know what normal is," said Navratilova, who defected from

No Davis Cup Final for Becker

BONN — Boris Becker said Thursday that he would stick by his decision not to play in the Davis Cup despite Germany's having reached the final against Australia.

Becker chose not to play in all of Germany's other matches this year to concentrate on improving his world ranking.

"At the start of 1993 I announced I would not be playing Davis Cup," Becker said Thursday. "Nothing has changed since Germany's victory over Sweden in the semifinals."

"I am sure that the same team will bring back the trophy to Germany for the third time," he added. The final will be Dec. 3-5 in a German city to be named.

Observers said it would have been harsh on Germany's second player, Marc Gollner, to bring back Becker.

The boys battled their way into the final and they deserve to play in it," captain Niki Pilić said after Germany's 5-0 victory over Sweden last weekend, which included Gollner's victory over Stefan Edberg.

Czechoslovakia as a teenager to the United States and who has long been a leading figure in the gay rights movement.

"I know I'll be quite busy doing all kinds of things, some of which I know and some of which I don't know," said Navratilova, who ruled as number one five years in a

row from 1982 on the strength of her exciting serve-and-volley style.

"We had 20 years plus at the top of my profession. Never could I have imagined it would have taken me this far, for this long," she said.

Navratilova, who will be trying to add to her record seven Virginia Slims singles crowns when the

women's season-ending championships convene here in November, said announcing her decision to retire from singles was a great relief.

"I'm very happy about seeing the end of the road," said Navratilova, who made her first splash in international tennis by reaching the quarters of the 1973 French Open at age 16.

Navratilova, who suffered a disappointing defeat to Czech Helena Sukova in the second round of the recent U.S. Open, was cool and composed during Wednesday's news conference at Madison Square Garden.

"I'm not going to start crying and breaking down," she said. "It's the end of a big part of my life but the beginning of a new part."

"I'm sure I'll have my moments of sadness where I will cry, but hopefully I will do that behind closed doors."

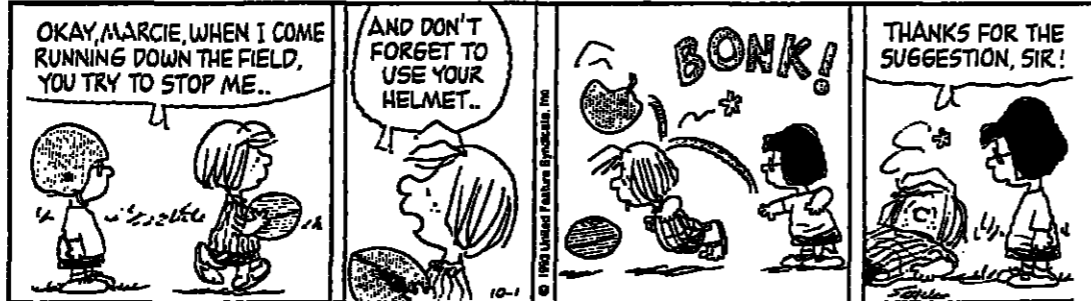
As for her records, Navratilova said she reckoned they were safe for the time being, although Steffi Graf, who has five Wimbledon titles, could break that record and "could possibly break the career titles if she plays long enough."

DENNIS THE MENACE



"TAG, MR. WILSON! YOU'RE IT!"

PEANUTS



OKAY, MARCIE, WHEN I COME RUNNING DOWN THE FIELD, YOU TRY TO STOP ME...

AND DON'T FORGET TO USE YOUR HELMET.

JUMBLE



Print answer here: _____

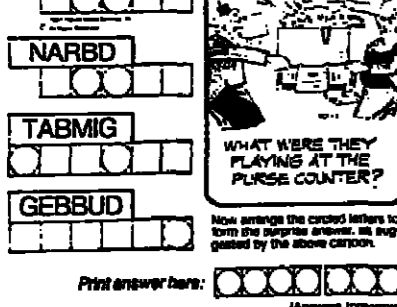
BLONDIE



IT WAS HARD GOING BACK TO WORK AFTER RICHARD WAS BORN.

AT WORK, I WISH I WERE HOME WITH THE BABY.

BEEBLE BAILEY

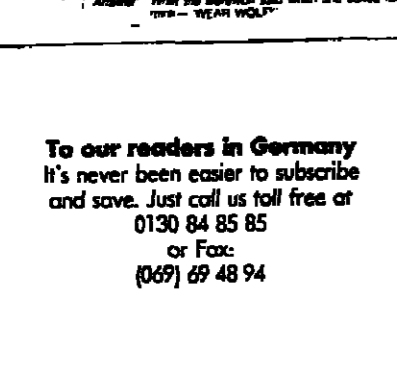


I NEED SOMEONE FOR K.P. AND LATRINE DUTY.

I'LL TAKE LATRINE DUTY.

I'M SURPRISED YOU CHOSE THE MESSEST JOB.

DOONESBURY



HI, OUT THERE, IT'S THE MARVELOUS ONE, AND HERE TALKING TO OUR LIVES THROUGH THE TELEPHONE.

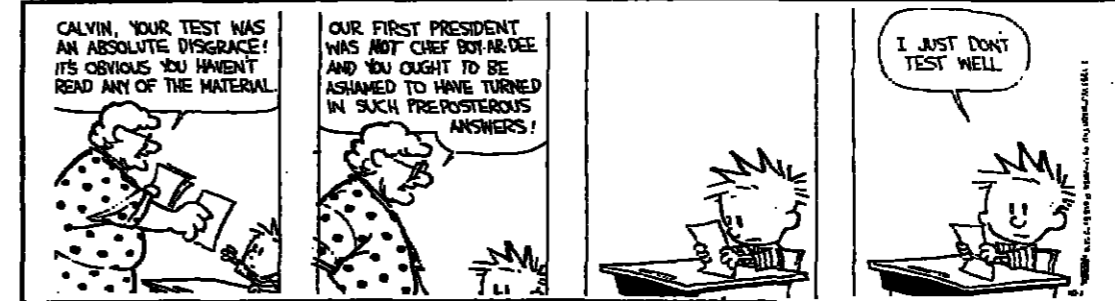
AND I UNDERSTAND WHO JUST RELEASED A NEW CD WITH A COMPLETELY DIFFERENT SOUND. IS THAT RIGHT?

MORE THAN A DIFFERENT SOUND, MARY. IT'S A WHOLE DIFFERENT JIMMY'S PHILOSOPHY.

NO KIDDER, THAT'S SORT OF WHAT IT IS. THAT'S JIMMY'S RAY.

UH-OH.

CALVIN AND HOBBES

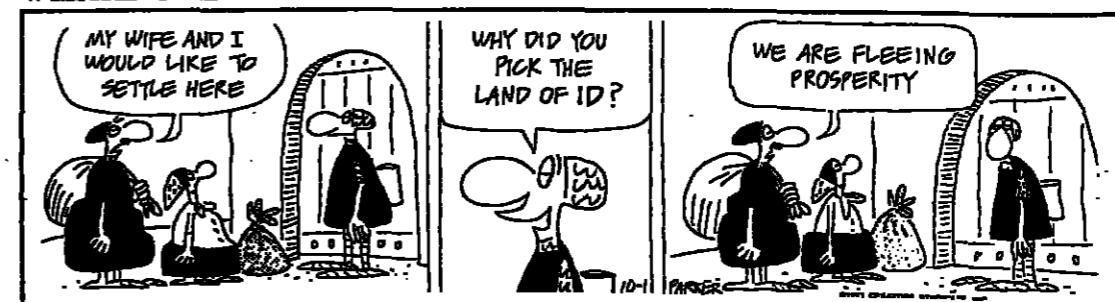


CALVIN, YOUR TEST WAS AN ABSOLUTE DISGRACE! ITS OBVIOUS YOU HAVEN'T READ ANY OF THE MATERIAL.

OUR FIRST PRESIDENT WAS NOT CHEF BOR-AND-DEE AND YOU OUGHT TO BE ASSIGNED TO HAVE TURNED IN YOUR TESTS BEFORE ANSWERS!

I JUST DON'T TEST WELL.

WIZARD of ID



MY WIFE AND I WOULD LIKE TO SETTLE HERE.

WHY DID YOU PICK THE LAND OF ID?

WE ARE FLEEING PROSPERITY.

REX MORGAN



LOOK, FRANK... THESE DIAMONDS WERE SWAGGERED INTO THE COUNTRY IN DOC CAVELL'S FURNITURE.

...THAT'S MY MOTTO!

KEEP THOSE DIAMONDS... AND ITS LIABLE TO BE "REST IN PEACE!"

GARFIELD



MY DATE IS VERY SOPHISTICATED, GARFIELD.

AND SHE LIKES WITTY MEN.

THIS FAKE FAUCET SHOULD CRACK HER UP.

SUBTLE, LET DISGUSTING.

سكرا من الامم

150

SPORTS

Marseille Punished For Rowdiness

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches PARIS — Olympique Marseille, the champion soccer team...

Meanwhile, soccer authorities have declared this Saturday's league matches involving Marseille and the league leader, Paris Saint-Germain...

NCAA Seeks to Stop Football Brawling

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The NCAA Football Rules Committee...

The commission's statement calls, among other things, for the NCAA Football Rules Committee to review the rash of fighting during last year's end-of-season football games...

A Soggy British Setting for a Sort-Of Title Fight

By Ian Thomsen International Herald Tribune

CARDIFF, Wales — This is very important and it is very serious. It is the biggest prize fight ever for Britain...



Frank Bruno, the challenger, and Lennox Lewis, the WBC heavyweight champion, posturing at the weigh-in for Saturday's title bout.

He wears a dress, Lewis said. "What I look at Frank Bruno as, I wouldn't want to be in his shoes." He indicated, basically, that he sees the 31-year-old Bruno as an Uncle Tom...

has walked back to the local hotel at approximately this hour each of the last three nights. He has found the night to be blacker than the depleted coal mines...

Olympic Games." He didn't mention the city's unique potential to become the Olympics' first dual host. The Summer Games could be contested in September during the day...

has been forecast, paying up to £250 (£375) for ringside seats with little protection from the rain. The umbrella overhead is only slightly larger than the ring.

back from retina surgery. The injury was suffered in his 1989 fifth-round knockout by Mike Tyson. Bruno's second attempt at the championship. He was knocked out trying to take Tim Witherspoon's belt in London in 1986.

then they'd say, "When are you going to fight Frank Bruno?"

"This fight is for Britain. It's a country divided that need to be behind their champion, and I'm their champion."

Still, the British public isn't expecting a great match. Bruno's 32 knockouts give him a puncher's chance, but his best victory remains a first-rounder against Gerry Cooney seven years ago.

Yet he must remain humble until he can displace the people's choice. On Thursday the two of them met at the Castle in Cardiff for the weigh-in. For the record, Bruno, at 6 feet 3 3/4 inches (193 meters), weighed 238 pounds (108 kilograms), while Lewis, at 6-4 1/2, stood at 233. More telling was the weather.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

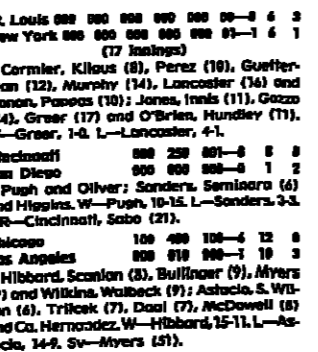
Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League, including teams like Toronto, New York Yankees, Detroit, Boston, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago, Kansas City, Seattle, California, Minnesota, Oakland, Philadelphia, Montreal, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Florida, and New York.

Wednesday's Line Scores

Table showing Wednesday's Line Scores for American League and National League, listing teams and their scores.

Manchester United's Bryan Robson, left, facing Horved Budapest's Gabor Haknai in European Cup play; United won, 2-1, to advance.



TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

FLORIDA—Agreed to terms with Gary Sheffield, 3rd baseman, on a 4-year contract. N.Y. METS—Signed Mike Brown, pitcher, for purpose of playing him unconditional release.

SOCCER

FIRST ROUND, SECOND LEG MATCHES

AC Milan & FC Aarau (Switzerland) 0 (Milan advances 1-0 on aggregate). AEK Athens 1, AS Monaco 1 (Athens advances 2-1 on aggregate).

WARRIORS' MARCIULIONIS OUT FOR SEASON

OAKLAND, California (AP) — Sarunas Marciulionis, the Golden State Warriors guard from Lithuania, will miss the entire NBA season with a torn ligament in his right knee, team doctors have said.

FOR THE RECORD

Japan has defeated a European proposal to introduce colored clothing for judo matches at the world championships and Olympics.

SIDELINES

A Reassured Frost Leads German Golf

STUTTGART (Reuters) — South African David Frost surged to the top of the leader board at the German Masters on Thursday after a reassuring late night telephone chat with coach David Leadbetter.

SYDNEY CAN HOST GAMES FOR DISABLED

SYDNEY (Reuters) — A dispute over the funding of the 2000 Paralympics was settled on Thursday with the Australian and New South Wales governments agreeing to contribute equal shares.

Table showing Japanese Leagues, including Central League and Pacific League, with teams like Yokohama, Chunichi, Hamamichi, Fukuoka, and others.

Table showing Hockey, NHL Preseason, and Wednesday's Results, including teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Dallas, and others.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Advertisement for Escorts & Guides, featuring BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS, BELLE EPOCH THE ESCORT SERVICE, and MERCEDES, with contact information for London and Zurich.

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TRANSACTIONS

Advertisement for transactions, listing various services and contact information for different regions.

OBSERVER

Unanswered Questions

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The news is seething with unanswered questions. Why, for instance, is the U.S. government willing to raise taxes on tobacco but not on alcohol to finance a national health program? Surely booze matches smoke as a health menace, doesn't it? Is it because the anti-smoke lobby has muscle while the temperance lobby has none? Or because pots of both parties fear the booze lobby's power to anger millions of beer-sozzled televisioners?

ment, are New Yorkers aware that their city is within striking distance of an arresting statistical distinction? Or is it perhaps not arresting for a city to have innocent bystanders shot at the rate of one per day over an entire year? "So far this year," The New York Times reported on Sept. 20, "at least 253 shooting victims in New York City have been categorized by the police as innocent bystanders." Since Sept. 19, the day the story was written, was the 262nd day of 1993, doesn't this indicate that the city was only seven shot innocent bystanders shy of the one-day pace? With an increase normally to be expected as the shooting picks up during the Christmas season, doesn't 365 shot innocent bystanders seem eminently possible before midnight Dec. 31?

Thinking of sex, human nature, and hard times, why will so many good and kind people applaud the news that Lisa Marie Abato is striving to put even more people out of work in wretchedly depressed California? Yes, this is the same Lisa Marie Abato whom connoisseurs of pornographic cinema remember as "Holly Ryder," so after such a successful career, why is she collecting signatures to put an anti-pornography initiative on the California ballot? Or is she ashamed of her life's work? Or can it be that like so many cured sinners — smokers, drunks, agnostics who see the light with the waning of youth — she cannot resist a compulsion to play the public peep?

Speaking of play, if a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, would not a football team by any other name have just as many players anticipating, undergoing or recovering from surgery? Why then does the team doing business under the name "Washington Redskins" resist appeals to give up this name and cease offending certain American Indians? Wouldn't it make good sense for sports teams of all kinds, since there are now so many that keeping track of them is nearly impossible? Why not do away with all those silly old names and, as the government does for us humans, give them numbers? Wouldn't the Washington 1272-135-703s sustain just as many torn ligaments as the Washington Redskins?

New York Times Service

All About Palms, L.A.'s Real Stars

By Joseph Giovannini

LOS ANGELES — There are, of course, the palms of glamour lining the crescent roads of Beverly Hills and Pasadena and the everyday working palms bunched in trees and fountains along Los Angeles freeway embankments.

Less obvious are the complex, the male and female palms stationed like husband and wife on either side of walkways up to Victorian houses, and the volunteers, the scrappy palms growing for their lives through sidewalk cracks, the gift of birds dropping seeds.

Nearly forgotten are the groves of palms with leonine manes in the city's aging oasis cemeteries: Old palms mark old ground.

In Los Angeles, it is easy to miss the forest for the buildings, but tens of thousands of palms in scores of varieties tower and sway over the houses and apartments.

The official tree of Los Angeles may be the coral, with its far-reaching branches and vivid orange flowers, but when film directors want to signal Los Angeles in an establishing shot, they usually choose the palm, whether the starburst Phoenix palm straight out of the Bible; the tall Mexican fan palm, coiffed like a poodle, or the languid King palm, with sprays of grape-like seeds in silver and lavender cascading from its capital.

Palms, which seem subject here to crazy cycles of 20 years, are so much a part of the Los Angeles identity that nocturnal thieves regularly traffic in palms they uproot and cart away.

Amorously creative boyfriends, unaware perhaps that most palms are hermaphroditic, give fronds to girlfriends on dates. The nuns of Mount Saint Mary's College once charred the city's palm-lined avenues on a map, laid the pattern over the bars of a musical score and played it.

Planned in the late 19th century as a garden city that would not perpetuate the ills of industrialized cities, Los Angeles was founded on the notion of healthful, resort-style living.

But just as Angelenos had to invent California architecture, they also had to invent its garden.

Southern California has few native plants, and in the early decades of the century, nurseries did a land-office business importing specimens.

scope of mixed alpine and Mediterranean messages. Angelenos collected voraciously; the plants grew furiously. The new greenery proved the urban binder for neighborhoods abounding in mixed, sometimes contradictory architectural fantasies.

Except for the Washingtonia filifera, a palm found in canyon oases near Palm Springs (hence the city's name), the trees were unknown to Southern California until, it is said, a Spanish missionary brought one in by mule in the 18th century.

Scores of varieties were imported in the early 1900s from all over the world, which helped cast the image of Los Angeles as the exotic place new arrivals wanted to find here.

The most popular were and remain the California desert and Mexican fan palms, but there are more exotic palms among these exotics, including the thick-trunked Chilean wine palm, a slow-grower that is rare and expensive. Palms range from 18 inches to 120 feet (45 centimeters to 36 meters) high and from 375 to hundreds of dollars per linear foot.

Once the film industry rooted in Hollywood, the medagame palm quickly earned supporting roles in film and recently emerged as a star in the David Lynch television series "Wild Palms."

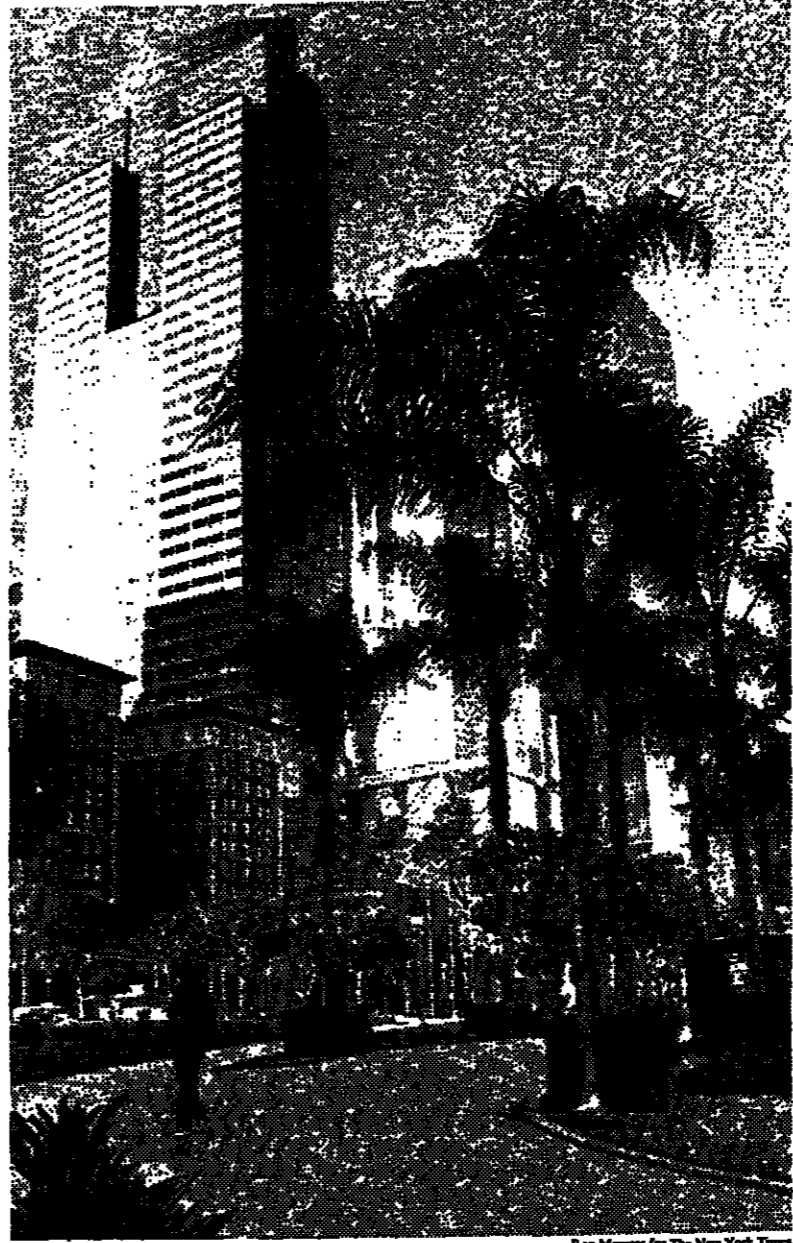
David Hockney has found them an irresistible subject. Fronds still litter the streets after bouts of the strong, dry Santa Ana winds that Raymond Chandler set to murder.

The tree that has been exploited in film, television and literature for its image is, in fact, a most civic-minded botanical citizen and can assume the bearing of a flagpole if asked.

Between 1930 and 1932, 35,000 palms were planted along the major boulevards of Los Angeles for the 10th Olympiad, both to show the world the city's pride of place and to impart a sense of Mediterranean triumph and glory harking back to biblical days.

The tall trees form natural colonnades, without closing off the Southland's big sky, which strikingly silhouettes their trunk, mane and top. Sometimes, as on Bedford Drive in Beverly Hills, shorter palms are planted with taller ones in a dot-dash-dot rhythm.

The palm's only real competition as the decorative tree of choice in Southern California is the eucalyptus, but this shaggy, undisciplined, untamable native of Australia drops messes regularly and has an image problem. And the ubiquitous and



Palms, down among the sheltering skyscrapers of Los Angeles.

hardworking ficus is really a convenience tree with white-bread looks.

During periods when historical styles are popular, the palms perpetuate themes of other times and climes. Many were planted in the eclectic 1920s and in the Art Deco 1930s.

In the 1950s, when architecture relaxed and houses ceased into the yard with open patios and lanais, palms were much appreciated for their informality, often planted at angles to the ground.

Thickly grouped, they filter light like trellises and, raked by breezes, they rustle

sensuously. Modernists sculptured the landscape with their radial, angular geometries. And palms had personality, as though Carmen Miranda, like Daphne, had metamorphosed into a tree after a come-hither chase.

Adaptable, photogenic and civic-minded, the palm has weathered changes in Los Angeles's style and civic needs, emerging as a plant for all seasons.

And it is a tree not easily exhausted. The more dots and dashes on the skyline, the more unified this dispersed city looks, and the more "L.A." Los Angeles becomes.

PEOPLE

Fit or Un, Madonna Won't Play Frankfurt

A German politician said Madonna's Gracie Show wasn't fit for young eyes, but in the end it was technical difficulties that spooked her only performance in Germany on her world tour. Madonna won't be singing at the Festhalle in Frankfurt on Saturday because the set was too complicated to put up in time, the organizer, Marek Lieberberg, said. The Festhalle is sold out through Friday for David Copperfield's illusionist show, and putting up Madonna's set would take at least 21 hours, Lieberberg said.

Lawyers for Burt Reynolds and Lou Anderson agree that he is unable to pay the \$5 million she is asking for child support and property settlement. The bankruptcy of Reynolds's Po' Boy restaurant chain left him deep in debt. . . . Meanwhile, Kim Basinger's plea for sympathy from a bankruptcy court failed and she has been ordered to pay \$8.1 million for breaking her promise to star in the film "Boxing Helena." Plus 10 percent interest.

Frank Rich, chief theater critic for The New York Times for 13 years, has been named The Times's newest Op-Ed columnist. He will remain theater critic through the fall season.

So far, the Kennedy Center in Washington says, it has had only a marginal decline in revenue because of the musicians' strike, but at least one high-profile customer is refusing to cross the picket line. The President Box at the Eisenhower Theater has remained empty since Sept. 1, when the strike started; the box at the opera has been used only by people other than Bill and Hillary Clinton. "It's very clear they are not using it," said a center source quoted by The Washington Post. "And it doesn't make us happy."

Vince Gill swept the Country Music Association's annual awards by winning the top prize, Entertainer of the Year, and four others. Willie Nelson was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 4, 8 & 17

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including cities like London, Paris, and Rome, with columns for High, Low, and Wind.

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America will persist across south-central Canada and the Great Lakes region of the United States Saturday through Monday. A spell of dry and comfortable days will extend from Boston to Washington, D.C. Warm sunshine will exit from Vancouver, allowing rain to arrive Monday.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, including cities like Bangkok, Seoul, and Tokyo, with columns for High, Low, and Wind.

Table with weather forecasts for Africa and Latin America, including cities like Cape Town, Nairobi, and Mexico City, with columns for High, Low, and Wind.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS: 1 Romance, 4 Flavors, 8 Assassin, 14 Continental peak, 16 Incantation start, 18 Founder of Jesuit order, 27 Section of Brooklyn, 29 Willemite Valley locale, 29 Dish mix, 29 Clue, 29 Mrs. Rodriguez, e.g.

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 30

Crossword puzzle grid with filled-in letters and clues for both across and down directions.

New York Times

Small crossword puzzle grid with some letters filled in and clues provided.

Large advertisement for AT&T Access Numbers. It features the headline "I wonder if the little guy had fun today?" and lists international access numbers for various countries like ANDORRA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, etc.

Small advertisement at the bottom of the page with Arabic text: "صوتنا من الامم" (Our voice from the nations).